MOLLY THE BRAVE
OR
BEANNON O' THE MOOR
the most splendid Irish Drama
AT
WEST END CINEMA
Churney Road.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. V NO. 24 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1917. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

GRACE CUNARD
AND
FRANCIS FORD
depicts the amazing bravery and hairbreath escapes of a daring adventurer and high way men
AT
WEST END CINEMA
Churney Road.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

◆

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be depatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

Special opportunities are now offering for Holiday trips, extending to a fortnight, to Ceylon and back.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Fork Building.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regula intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ABAD LINE.

Steamers are despatched fortnightly to Persian Gulf Ports, calling at Bunder-Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Mohamerah. Steamers will also be despatched to Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong.

For further particulars regarding names of steamers, date of departure of the vessels and rates of freight, please apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
Shirasee Building,
15. Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

HOMEWARD

Sailing will be announced as soon as possible.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	533	633	420	690
London via Marseilles.	630	1,033	480	796
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool		942		715

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons' Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars apply to:—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
121, Esplanade Road.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)
Petroleum and it Products.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosen Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS.

Southern Star	150°
Unicorn	125°

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. AHMED HUSEIN & Co.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in Br East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26. Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta
Bombay
Madras
Karachi
Lahore
Amritsar
Delhi
Cawnpore
Tuticorin
Cochin
Chittagong
Rangoon
Mandalay
Colombo
Kandy
Newera-Elliya
Aden (Camp)
Aden (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar
Mombassa
Nairobi
Nakuru
Kisuma
Jinja
Kampale
Entebbe
Tanga, East Africa.
Daressalam, East Africa.

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.,

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase an sale of Government Securities, Stocks an Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein
Changchun
Darien (Dalne)
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
(Cal. U.S.A.)
Los Angeles
Liaoyang
Calcutta
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Pekin
Singapore
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Sydney (Australia)
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo
Tsingtau
Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Bankers to the Government in Busra.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra, Amara.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

Emile Fransequi, Esq. (Director of the Societe General de Belgique.)

James Leigh Wood, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)

J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)

J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdass, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.

L. T. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders...	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.,
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Colombo
Delhi
Galle
Hongkong
Howrah (Calcutta)
Kandy
Karachi
Kota Bahru (Kelantan)
Kwala Lumpor
Madras
Mauritius
Penang
Rangoon
Shanghai
Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: [illegible] Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES JAPAN.

Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Karachi
Delhi
Amritsar
Rangoon
Tavoy
Colombo
Singapore
Penang
Malacca
Kwala Lumpor
Ipoh
Klang
Serenbam
Taiping
Hongkong
Shanghai
Canton
Foochow
Hankow
Peking
Tientsin
Yokohama
Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA. Batavia. Sourabaya. Medan.
INDO-CHINA, Saigon. Haiphong.
PHILIPPINES Manila, Cebu. Hoilo.
SIAM. Bangkok. Puket.

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts about Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
Foochow
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Ipoh
Johore
Kobe
Kwala Lumpor
London
Lyons
Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang
Rangoon
Saigon
San Francisco
Shanghai
Do. Hongkong
Singapore
Sourabaya
Taipeh
Tientsin
Tsingtau
Yloilo
Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

60, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,38,650

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00.000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SECOND 1916 RUSSIAN 5½ % WAR LOAN.

FOR

Rbls. 3.000,000,000

Redeemable at par in 1926 and free of all Russian Income-Tax.

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY IN APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, BOMBAY, will continue to receive subscriptions up to February 13th at the issue price of Rbls. 95 for Rbls. 100 nominal and every facility will be given to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS.
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
113, Esplanade Road, Fort.

P. WARUSAVITANE BROS

◆

JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.

◆

A large selection of Ceylon hand-made laces always in stock.

CEYLON DEPOT,
Opp. G. P. O., Fort Street,
BOMBAY.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD

DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

Enjoy your evening at

A. VIANELLI'S

REFRESHMENT ROOM
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

ROYAL HOTEL,

OOTACAMUND,

for Europeans and Indians, Centrally situated, near the Government Botanical Gardens. First class cuisine and every comfort. Terms Moderate. Apply to THE MANAGER.

NOW ON

ROYAL HINDU HOTEL

MATHERAN.
HIGHEST POSITION—BEST VIEW.
Deserves its Royal name.
GOVINDJI VASANJI,
"CHAWK HALL"—MATHERAN.

"NEW HOTEL".

JAIPUR (RAJPUTANA).
First Class Family Hotel.
PALATIAL BUILDINGS.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

PANCHGANI HOTEL PLATEAUX

Visitors who wish to live economically in this Hill Station. Apply for particulars to

MANAGER.

GRANT RESTAURANT AND BAKERY OF

B. MERWAN & Co.,

Opposite Grant Road Station.

JAIPUR HOTEL.

A PALATIAL RESIDENCE of the FIRST RANK. RECOMMENDED BY CONTINENTAL VISITORS, unrivalled for Comforts and excellent Cuisine. Apply to the Proprietor for Short Guide to Jaipur.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL

Matheran

Is now conducted under the new management of Mr. M. C. LOBO (the late manager of Pinto's Hotel), who has had experience of this business for over 30 years.

It occupies best situation and affords all comforts, with good cuisine.

Blocks also reserved for European visitors.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

"KRISHNA BHUVAN,"

Mahableshwar

BEST, CHEAPEST HOTEL FOR HINDUS
Month's Boarding and Lodging Rs. 75.
For particulars apply to:

THE PROPRIETOR.

THE MODERN HINDU HOTEL

"Lakshmi Vilas"

HIGH GROUND, BANGALORE.

The ideal accommodation for visitors to Bangalore either for a change or Business. Run on the most up-to-date and modern lines. Well ventilated and luxuriously furnished rooms, food to suit all tastes thoroughly vegetarian. Prepared and served by high class Brahmins. Lit throughout by electricity.

Inclusive terms from Rs. 2 per diem.

K. T. APPANNAH,
Proprietor.

BY APPOINTMENT
MOTOR TYRE MANUFACTURERS TO H.M. THE KING

Dunlop Solid Tyres are now obtainable in American sizes.

The Company is producing a complete range of sizes all in the Dunlop Standard Sections, but made to fit all the usual American wheel sizes.

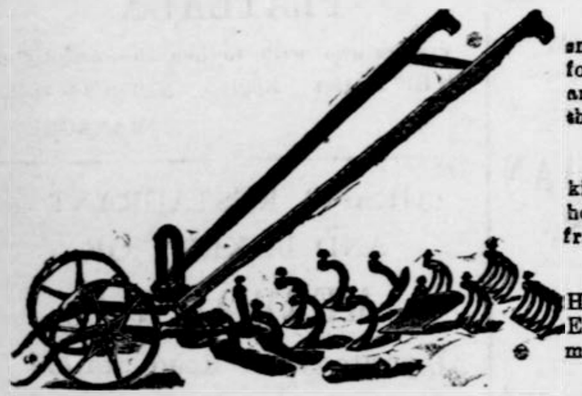
In ordering, state the sizes marked on previously fitted tyres, or failing this, name the width of tyre section required and the diameter of the wheel it is required to fit.

Prices on application to any of the Company's Branches.

Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in England).
Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, DELHI, MADRAS & COLOMBO.

Trade
Mark.
J. B. Dunlop

FARM AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.



Double and Single Wheel Hoe for small family vegetable gardens and for cultivation on a small scale. Plants and cultivates four times the acreage that could be done otherwise.

Bullock-Hoes (the latest of their kind) complete with plates, shovels, hoes, etc., fitted on strong expanding frames for heavy field work.

Sugarcane Mills of exceptionally Heavy Built, Scrapers, Pumps, Oil Engines etc., always in stock for immediate delivery.

CLUBWALLA & CO., LD.
STOVE DEPOT,
50, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA. LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... Rs. 50,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent perannum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

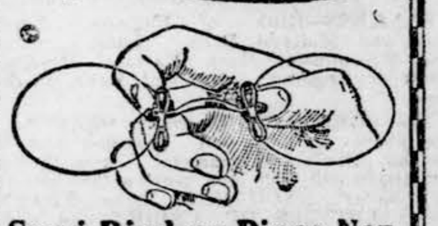
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are brought and sold by the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alliance Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

ASK FOR
KABUTO PILSENER BEER
(BEST & REFRESHING)
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.
SOLE AGENTS:— **JEENA & Co.,**
CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

"The Madelaine"



Semi-Rimless Pince-Nez.
The embodiment of elegance with efficiency.
No screws to come loose.
No rivets to crack lenses.

THE "MADELAINE" combines all the advantages of actual rimless without their disadvantages.

The "MADELAINE" is *rimmed* with an invisible white metal band, sunk in the edge of the lens. This is so thin that it does not project, and its colour and finish are such as to blend with the glass, looking exactly like the polished edge of a rimless lens.

If the "MADELAINE" is accidentally dropped, the metal edging will often prevent breakage. Extreme lightness renders them wonderfully easy in wear.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East,
No. 44, HORNBY ROAD
(Macmillan Buildings), BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 1827.
Also at Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Simla, Madras, Lucknow, Rangoon.
HEAD OFFICE: 15, NEW OXFORD ST., LONDON.

TRIKAL DARSI AINA.

Read this advertisement and send an order at once if you wish to "know Present Past and Future." This is the only means to know three times. We have received hundreds of certificates for its wonder. Children, women and men having faith can foresee their thoughts and their results. You easily get the news from your friends and relations from distant and foreign countries. Whether a particular thing will happen, what will be the consequences of a particular thing; events of Warfare, Profit and Loss in trade, increase and decrease of rates of articles, results of examination, services and such questions are at once satisfied by our "Aina."

WITH POSTAGE AND PACKING.
Big Crystal Aina ... ... Rs. 6—0—0
Crystal Aina ... ... ,, 3—12—[illegible]

ASHABHAI YAGJIBHAI PATEL,
Post Karamsad,
Via Anand, District Kaira.

JAPANESE PILSENER BEER
replaces
GERMAN PILSENER.
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY.
The largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.

ASAHI BRAND

The Best Brand in Japan.
Nothing to match it in quality.

Sub-Agents:
D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO.
D. D. BARIA & CO.
P. C. SHROFF & SON.
M. P. BARIA & CO.
BOMBAY.

HIGH LIFE
THE TRUE TEST OF RELIABLE TIMEKEEPERS.

Full Jewelled, Lever,
Sterling Silver Rs. 30.
Ditto with Radium Dial,
Rs. 35.
Catalogue on application.

HIGH LIFE WATCH Co.
HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CITY SHORT HAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

Tutors of:—
SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING
BEST BRITISH MAKE RIBBONS, CARBONS AND ALL TYPEWRITER AND DUPLICATOR SUPPLIES.
Typecopying work done neatly and accurately.
Sole Agents for:—
Empire Typewriter
321, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE TONIC OF TONICS,
Prof. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

BUILD UP
BRACE UP
TONE UP
WAKE UP

Build up, Brace up, Tone up, Wake up: get ready for the coming monsoon days. Banish from the system the weariness and lassitude left over from summer. Restore the rundown condition, strengthen the blood, increase the appetite, build up old or young, as the need may be. The most marvellous remedy on the face of the earth, for invalids, convalescents, for weak ladies and busy, active adults.

Rs. 2-0-0 for a bottle of 40 Pearls.
Annas 4 for a trial package for 2 days' use.
Get a bottle to-day.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.
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A large consignment of Perambulators has arrived by last Mail which is just unpacked and open for disposal at moderate prices.

Besides the above we hold an enormous stock of **FANCY GOODS, PRESENTATION ARTICLES, TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, GIFTS,** which are cut so fine prices that they will suit each and every pocket.

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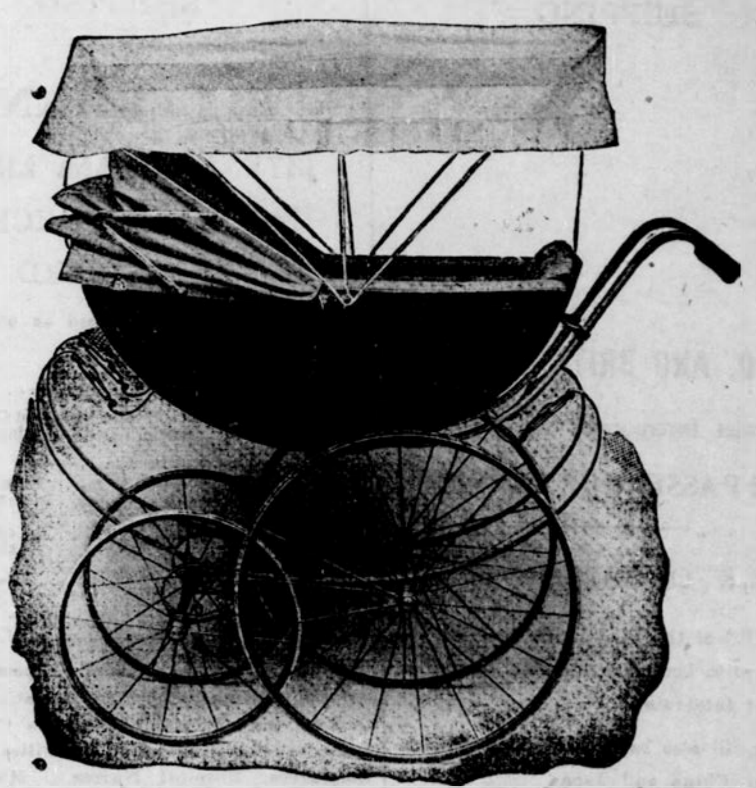

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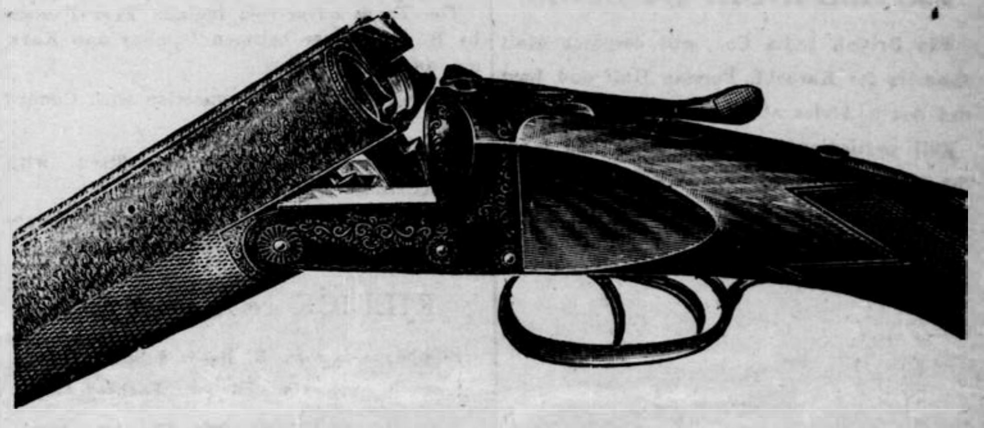

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Arms and Ammunition Dealers,
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PISTAI HALVA
and the best baked
MAVA PENDA.
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PRESENTATION ALBUMS
Rs. 12, 10, 7, 5, 3, & 2.
To be had from
ROYAL FANCY SWEETMEAT SALOON,
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SOLE PROPRIETOR:
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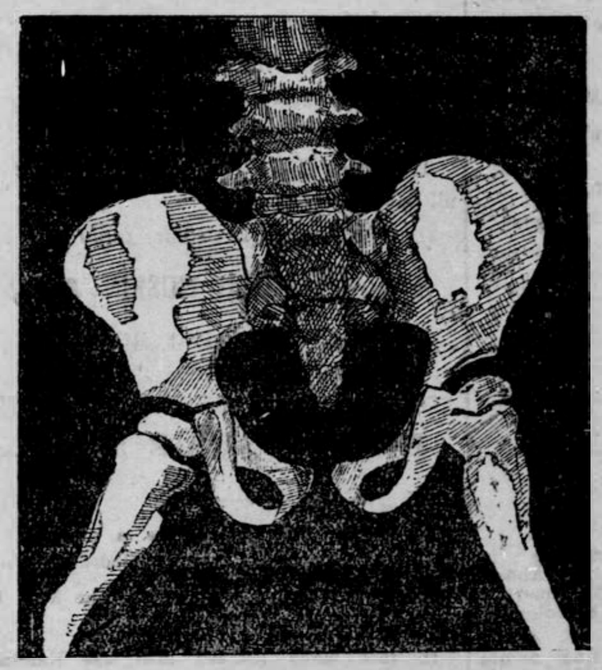
Telephone 2876.



X-RAY.

EXPOSURES are given independently or in consultation with Doctors for SKIN DISEASES and MALIGNANT GROWTHS, and PHOTO and SCREEN EXAMINATION IS CARRIED OUT with the aid of our TWO BIG UP-TO-DATE X-RAY APPARATUS.

Doctors are cordially invited to send their cases.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

BOOK-KEEPING, SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING taught to ladies and gentlemen, any community, by expert Parsi Teachers in the BALSARA TUITION CLASSES. Any time convenient. Terms moderate. Gunbow Street, near M. Seth's Wadi, Fort, and Chichgar's Bungalow, Dhobi Talao. 6663

MOTOR VEHICLE.

FOR SALE—Fords New Ford Seconds Tubes Tyres and Accessories. Repairs Painting overhauling Undertaken.
OMIAR MOTOR WORKS CO.,
Hughes Road, Chowpatti.

WANTED

WANTED—A GODOWN in the Fort. Size about 2 square rods. Apply to Box No. 506, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6700

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by European with general office and shipping experience. Good testimonials. Apply Box No. 528. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 6799

WANTED—A SHARE LEDGER CLERK with knowledge of Accounts. Apply Box No. 527, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6798

WANTED—An experienced SALESMAN of Japanese sundry goods. Pay according to qualification. Apply to Box No. 526, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6795

WANTED.—An energetic Sanskrit Jain GRADUATE with some experience of Prakrit for Jain Sutras' translations. Apply, SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO., 225-227, Kalkadevi Road. 6728

WANTED—In the business quarters of the Fort, furnished rooms for office preferably with a godown. Rent about Rs. 100. Apply to Box No. 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6699

WANTED—LAND about 1,000 square yards with or without building within 10 minutes' walk from any station from Parel to Matunga Road. Apply EASTERN HOSIERY WORKS, Lower Parel. 6558.

WANTED—A GUJARATE knowing B.A., or B.Sc. Apply stating experience and salary required without which no application considered to the MANAGER, Jubilee Institution, Umreth. 6733

WANTED—UNDERGRADUATE MANAGER of full experience in Managing Estates with certificates and securities, but Gujarati will be preferred and well paid. Write to Box No. 520, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6770

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—Experienced DEPARTMENTAL CLERKS and TIME-KEEPER, STORE-KEEPER. for a Weaving Local Mill. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 516, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6754

A NEW FOREIGN FIRM wants a really smart SHORTHAND TYPIST and also SALESMEN for Mill Stores, etc. Best references required. High salary to really competent men. Apply to Box No 507, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6701

WANTED—A competent LADY TEACHER Matric passed, for a Primary Girl's School, to teach Gujarati, knitting, embroidery, and sewing work. S. L. Sanskrit preferred. Apply, stating salary with copies of testimonials to Box No. 523, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6776

WANTED for service on board, a dredger at Busra, one 2nd Mate. Pay Rs. 300 per mensem with free rations. Candidates should apply personally to the DEPUTY DIRECTOR of the Royal Indian Marine, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, bringing with them their certificates. 6779

WANTED—The public to know that AID TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Majumdar (3rd edition revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says, "An *excellent* dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says, "It is a useful publication." Price, Rs. 1-5. Apply to the Author, at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta. 833

APPLICATIONS, stating age, and qualifications and accompanied by copies of testimonials if any, are invited for the following posts on the staff, the Schools Committee, has resolved to engage for an experimental Medical Inspection of school children for three years from 1-3-1917. The selected persons shall have to work full time and shall not be permitted to have any connection with a private dispensary conducted for profit. Salary Rs. 75 per month inclusive of carriage allowance:—

(a) An ASSISTANT MEDICAL INSPECTOR with the qualifications of a Sub Assistant Surgeon.

(b) A NURSE as assistant to the Lady Inspectress.

Applications must reach the undersigned before the 5th February 1917.

D. G. PADHYE.
6814 Secretary, Schools Committee.

VIVE LA FRANCE!

THE FRENCH ROOM affiliated to the ALLIANCE FRANCAISE DE PARIS and the TOURING CLUB DE FRANCE, gives its resident and non-resident members (1) conversational practice in the most pleasant forms, (2) practical help when they travel in France.

Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

WANTED

WANTED—SUB-EDITORIAL or JOURNALISTIC work by a well-educated Parsee Undergraduate. For particulars, apply to Box No. 530, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6802

WANTED—Secondhand STEAM PUMP in good working condition. Capacity about 10,000 gallons water per hour at 100lbs. Boiler pressure. preferably direct double acting without dead centres. Write to Box No. 531, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6803

WANTED—SITUATION—By energetic young man of good address with twenty years' experience in Locomotive and Stores Departments. Passed Accountant and Shorthand typist. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6788

PARENTS.—Have you considered the future of your Boys? THE EMPIRE TUITION CLASS, the acknowledged Centre of Education, for ENGLISH, Mathematics, Languages, etc., etc., will train your Sons and place them in good earning Positions. WHOLE-DAY and EVENING General English Classes. Enrolments Daily. Violin, Mandolin Tuitions arranged. Pamphlet Free. Write or Call at 259/261, Hornby Road, Opp. Cox and Co., Fort.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Second-hand single and double Gins FINISHERS, Half presses, Boilers, lathes, Ice machines and whole Ginning factories. Apply to ENGINEER & Co., Pydhonie, Bombay. 6809

FOR SALE—A Four cylinder, seven seated RICHARD BRASIER in perfect working order, going very cheap. Apply to Box No. 533, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6767

FOR SALE—SLOTTING MACHINES Lathes Screw cutting. Machines, and machinery of every description. Send your inquiries to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

FOR SALE—An ENGLISH MARE, good stepper believed sound, age 7, height 16, goes well in harness. Apply Box No. 529. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6800

FOR SALE—A very desirable newly built property on Sandhurst Road, West yielding a nett income of 5 per cent For price and particulars apply to Box No. 497, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6668

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

NOW READY—SOHONI'S CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (1917) Price Rs. 20. Postage Extra.
Mrs. RADHABAI ATMARAM SAGOON, Bookseller, Bombay. 6716

JAIL PADLOCKS in use by different Jails of best galvanized metal absolutely secure and unpickable for Godowns, Jails, etc., manufactured at the Pioneer Lockworks under skilled European supervision in 2in., 2½in. and 3in. sizes. Prices from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4-4 each.—R. H. PATUCK & Co., 14, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Blick No. 8 with B. S. & Leather Case ...	160
Empire No. 1 Foolscap Rs. 90, Brief	65
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Remington No. 10 Rebuilt Rs. 200, Brief.	210
Royal Standard No. 5 Slightly-used	150
Remington No. 8 Two Colour Fine	100
Standard Folding in Leather Case	100
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Chicago Foolscap very good	50
Williams No. 4 Foolscap Size	55

Typewriter Accessories supplied, Typecopying work executed, Repairs to Typewriters a Speciality.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
36, Churchgate Street,
Fort, Bombay,
Tele: "Writertype."

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Blick No. 7, Visible, Portable	70
Empire No. 1, Rs. 80; Leather Case ...	90
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Remington No. 7, Rs. 80, 2 Colours, Fine	110
Remington No. 7, Slightly Used	170
Yost A, Visible, Rs. 125; No. 20, Latest.	200
Underwood No. 3, Brief, Visible	135
Oliver No. 3, Rebuilt, Rs. 140; Brief ...	155
Oliver No. 5, Rebuilt, Rs. 180; Brief ...	195
Remington No. 10, Rebuilt, Rs. 190; Brief	200
Remington No. 10, Visible, Slightly Used	225
Remington No. 11, Brief, with Tabulators	225

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET

DEOLALI—"CAMP VIEW"—TO LET—Apply to Mr. CAMA c/o. the "Chronicle" office, Medow Street.

TO LET—From 1st February ground floor flat in Cooper House, 2 Cuffe Parade in occupancy of a Chalcocondylis Esq. Rent Rs. 235 per month. One year's lease. Write to Box No. 532, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6808

TO BE LET—Behind Gowalia Tank, ALEXANDRA ROAD WESTERLY OPEN large commodious second floor of "METHA MANSION" for Parsis or Europeans. Apply in Home Villa. 6801

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

TO BE LET.—VERSOVA off Andheri Station, one-storied Bungalow with 5 Bedrooms, Hall, Dining Room, Electric Lights, Water Fittings, etc., with large verandah and beautiful garden all round. The only Bungalow suitable for Europeans or Aristocrats. Apply FRAMROZE BATLIWALLA, c/o Ralli Brothers.

TO BE LET.—DEVLALI, Nasik Road. "MALEK MINAR," the newly built two-storied Bungalow with four bed rooms, bath attached, hall and dining rooms with water connections and large compound, fully furnished with rich new up-to-date furniture, the only Bungalow suitable for Europeans or Aristocrats. Apply FRAMROZE BATLIWALLA, c/o Ralli Brothers.

TO BE LET

TO LET—One large airy family block in a new house for Native Christians at Duarte Oart, Girgaon Back Road. Rent Rs. 50. Apply within. 6812

TO LET—With immediate possession one large airy Room on the 2nd Floor of Oriental Buildings. Apply to the MANAGER, Oriental Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Hornby Road. 6804

TO BE LET—Two Bungalows Gundavli Road, Andheri. For full particulars apply to Messrs. MOOLJI HARIDAS & Co., P. B. 135. Bombay. 6756

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO ALL CINEMA SHOWMEN AND GENERAL PUBLIC.

WE the Undersigned, have secured exclusive rights to exhibit and deal in general for the following films in India, Burma and Ceylon:—

"FOR FRANCE," featuring PROTEA.
"FOR THE HONOUR OF FRANCE."
"THE HUMAN BEAST" featuring the world-renowned Chimpanzi "Consul."
"PANTOMIME OF DEATH,"
"LIFE AND DEATH."
"COUNTRY THAT GOD FORGOT" by Selig, Poliscope Co.
"TREASURE OF HEAVEN" by "Marie Coreilli."
"GOLDEN ARROW."

Notice is, therefore, given to all whomsoever it may concern that immediate proceedings will be taken against any person or persons found dealing, or exhibiting new or second-hand copies of the above films, in the said territories, on their account and risk as to all cast and consequences; as also they will be held responsible for any loss we may sustain through their dealings or effort to deal or exhibit the same.

B. ARDESHIR & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
6866.

NOTICE.

A LARGE QUANTITY of cases, boxes, and crates of various sizes are required; the wood of which is not to be less than half an inch thick.

Samples of requirements can be seen at No. 4 Shed, Alexandra Docks, any day between 11-0 a.m. and 3-0 p.m. when approximate numbers can also be ascertained.

After inspection of samples Contractors should submit their rates to Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Dock.

O. C. EDWARDS, Captain,
for Lieut-Col.,
Assist. Director of Supplies & Transport,
Bombay Brigade.

Bombay, dated 24th January 1917.
6793.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. NUSSERWANJI & Co., of Lahore Auctioneers, for the North Western Railway, have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the General Stores Depot, Moghalpura, (Lahore) on MONDAY, the 12th March, 1917, and following days commencing daily at 10 a.m., a collection of Scrap Material and Condemned Miscellaneous Stores, consisting of:—

	Approximate quantities.
	Cwts.
1. Scrap, Brass, Borings	350
2. Scrap. White Metal, mixed with Brass Borings	70
3. Scrap, White Metal, Borings	100
4. Scrap, Zinc Borings, mixed with Aluminium	40
	Tons.
5. Scrap, Wrought Iron	1,800
6. Scrap, Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets, in pieces	15
7. Scrap Steel Files	15
8. Scrap, Steel, Sleepers	200
9. Scrap, Steel, Spring	100
10. Scrap, Steel, Boiler Tubes	20
11. Scrap, Wrought Iron Skeleton Wheels	100
12. Scrap, Cast Iron, consisting of Burnt Retorts	100
13. Gas Tar	20
14. A number of Condemned Wagons.	
16. 6,000 Unserviceable Wooden Sleepers.	
16. A quantity of Condemned Tools of sorts, Furniture, Doors, Windows, Tents, Empty Casks, Earthenware Jars, and Kerosine Tins.	

The Miscellaneous Stores will be put up to Auction from the 12th to 15th March 1917, and the Scrap Material on the 16th and following days.

The terms and conditions of Sale will be notified at the time of Auction.

By Order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
68? Chief Storekeeper, N. W. Ry.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 23rd Jan. 1917.

FOR ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL FIRMS.

WANTED.

EMPLOYMENT or ACTIVE PARTNERSHIP, in a new or old concern, at Bombay or Karachi by a young Indian (with highest references) who is shortly returning from America, with full Electrical and Mechanical qualifications acquired at the Institute of Technology at Mussachusetts, Boston, (America). Repairing motor cars and motor cycles, and construction of motor parts and ellectric fans will be his special line. Terms of engagement to be addressed to Box No. 504, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 6694

NOTICE.

JEENA & Co. are prepared to clear and ship goods on quite reasonable terms including or excluding landing, warehousing, rent, insurance, duty, cartage and for delivery at the railway station or any part of Bombay

All charges must be paid before delivery.

Special terms can be arranged with mercantile firms or others who may wish us to conduct their sole clearing and forwarding work.

JEENA & Co.,
84, Churchgate Street,
820 Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m., (S.T.), on TUESDAY, the 6th February, 1917, for supplies of materials noted below for a period of one year from 1st March, 1917, to 28th February, 1918, or *alternatively* for three years from 1st March, 1917, to 29th February, 1920:—

(a) Supply of Road Metal.
(b) Supply of Sand.
(c) Supply of Rubble Stone.

2. Forms of contracts and other particulars can be obtained free of charge on application to the Undersigned.

3. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the contract should intimate while submitting the tender the names of the partners constituting the firm.

4. Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Municipal Commissioner or the Chief Accountant of this Municipality will not be considered.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The rates must be carefully entered by the intending tenderers and no variation or alteration therein will be allowed by the Commissioner on any account after the tenders are opened.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc., M. I. C. E.,
Executive Engineer,
Executive Engineer's Office.
Bombay, 26th January, 1917.

LUCKNOW SPRING MEETING

W. BEN SMITH
will be there
in the FIRST ENCLOSURE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co. will be removed to late P. & O. Building, 19, Rampart Row, from the 25th January, 1917. 6748

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited, will be removed to Late P. & O. Building 19, Rampart Row, from the 25th January, 1917. 6749

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed RESIDENT SECRETARY of the ROYAL INSURANCE Co., Ltd., Bombay Branch, as from 19th January, 1917, vice Mr. C. M. Ross resigned.

FRANK M. GARNETT,
Royal Insurance Company, Ltd.,
42/48, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
6774

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that FAZAL BHOY LADHA, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without refference to any such claim and the same if any shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Chinch Bunder First Street and Nishanpada Road in the Town and Island of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 327 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos 380-1335, New No. 6064, Old Survey No. 173, and New Survey No. 2969 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2833 and Street Nos. 33-37 and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Fatmabai, widow of Haji Abdul Khalik Haji Moosa on or towards the West by the Nishanpada Road on or towards the north by the Chinch Bunder First Street and on or towards the south by the property belonging to Dost Mahomed Peermahomed.

Dated this 23rd day of January, 1917.

MATUBHAI, JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
6805. Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government, G. I. P. Railway, etc.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF 59 CASES WHITE NAINSOOKHS.

On SATURDAY, the 27th day of January at 4 p.m., (B.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by public auction at the Godown in Sha Hargonan Anandji's House in Old Hanuman gully by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Thucker Dwarkadas Gordhandas.

59 cases each 150 pieces White Nainsookh No. 1410/1412, 26 inches 18 yards.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 2 days from the day of sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th January, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE TERRA-COTTA and MARBLE FIGURES, RICH GLASSWARE, PLATEDWARE, etc.

Under instructions from Mr. Pallonji Jamshedji Limboowalla, the mortgagee and on account and risk of Mr. Bomanji Edulji Soonawala. The Mortgagor, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 27th day of January, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 16, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, very valuable household furniture consisting of almirahs, tables, chairs, side boards, marble top tables, easy and rocking chairs, teak wood and iron bedsteads, fancy teapoys, bronze terra cotta and marble figures, Chinese flower pots, table ornaments rich cut-glassware platedware by Reed and Barton crockeryware, German Silver and brass pots etc.

The goods are on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th day of January, 1917, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard and next to the Grant Western Hotel, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Furnitrue such as single and double mirrored door handsome almyrahs, cupboards chairs, rich drawing room suites, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, new pattern corner cabinets, revolving book cases, glassware etc.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Shivlal Rathi, an Insolvent.

1 Pice Gaekwadi, 1 Spectacle, 1 diamond testor and diamond ear stud.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. Robert Spalding, the effects of the said deceased consisting of:—

Cupboard, chairs, tables, meat-safe, dumb-waiter hatstand, chest of drawers, mattresses, mosquito nets, pillows, carpets, wearing apparels, leather bag, spoons, forks, Blick typewriter, looking glas, leggins, boots, shoes, cooking utensils and pots, etc.

1 5 Chambers revolver No. 102224.

AT 2 P.M.

1 rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham and 1 office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred handsome victoria.
1 Arab Horse.
Secondhand bicycles.

The proptrty of a Parsi gentleman:—
1 handsome Ralli cart by Windover in good order.

By order of B. N. Lang Esq., Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Shivlal Rathi, an Insolvent:—
1 handsome rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Arab horse.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD (SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER) FURNITURE ETC. OF A G. SMITH, Esq., OF MESSRS. HOAR & Co.

Auction sale of valuable handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household (specially made to order) furniture by well-known makers, platedware by Reed and Barton, glassware, crockery, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 30th day of January 1917 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the 1st floor of the Waterloo Mansions, Wodehouse Road, near the Hotel Majestic, very valuable and handsome household specially made to order furniture by well-known makers, consisting of dining table, strong made and handsome dining chairs, dumbwaiter, meat-safe, dinner waggon, drawing room suites of spring cushioned sofas and chairs, blackwood and carved handsome sofas, mirror door single and double almyrahs, chest of drawers, clothes hanging and gown presses, ward-robes sideboards with mirror back corner cabinets clothes baskets, revolving book-case easy and rocking chairs, teakwood and blackwood arm and without arm chairs, dressing and writing tables, marble top centre tables, fancy teapoys, hatstands, selected artistic cabinets teakwood arm chairs, single and double teakwood single and double cots, electric table fan flower vases, China jars, sweet-toned cottage piano (very little used) wash-hand table, palm stands, blackwood chiffoniers, jardineers, cane chairs, matting, Durrie and Persian carpets, ice box with refrigerator table ornaments, rich platedware by Reed and Barton, glassware, crockery, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of A. G. Smith Esq., of Messrs Hoar and Co.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

Committees in Bombay, Mr. Chandra-AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (fetching good interest) at British Hotel Lane, opposite Messrs. Lipton's Ltd., in Appolo street, Fort.

Under instructions from S. N. Gazder Esq., the Liquidator of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Ltd., (in liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of February 1917, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece of Quit and Ground rent tenure, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 9 and 106' New Nos. 4832 and 4952, admeasuring about 1,575 square yards and situate at 25, 29, 31, 33 and 35, British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay and consisting of two separate buildings, one of which consists of a ground and first floor and is let for Rs. 6,600 per year to Messrs. Duke and Sons, and the other is consisted of a three storied building, which is likely to realise an amount of about Rs. 8,000 per year and is at present occupied by the said Company.

For furher particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th January 1917.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.).
AUCTION SALE OF RICH FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th January, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO., will sell by public Auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street, very rich furniture including rich silk, Tapestry and leather lined Suites, single and double door almyrahs, glass and panel door cupboards, marble top tables dressing tables, verandah benches, hat stand, cane arm and armless office chairs, reclining and half back sofas, book shelves, tiled and plain teapoys, book cases, curzon chairs, phonographs, records, glassware, Gents' cycle, etc., etc.

By order of an office concerned.

Writing tables, office arm chairs, glass screen, panel door cup-board, etc.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BOOM CONTINUES!

TO-DAY 4 PERFORMANCES
4-30, 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p. m.

EMPIRE THEATRE

THE SUPER CINEMA.
Fresh from the Pathe Studios
A Modern Drama of Science

"INSTINCT"
"INSTINCT"
"INSTINCT"

in 4 intense acts.

THE STORY.

A man loves and believes himself loved in return. Rich, respected and renowned, he has given his hand to a poor modest young girl, of whose love and gratitude he is confident. His happiness is however, brutally interrupted by a treacherous letter falling into his hands, accusing his wife of faithlessness. Maddened and blinded by passion, anger and jealousy, he sees proofs of his companion's guilt in almost everything. In a fit of anger and revenge, he bursts into his wife's apartments, where his eyes catch sight of a man lying prostrate in agonies of death. Despairing and infuriated beyond all limits, with this additional proof, he raises his hand to do justice, but all of a sudden his instinct of a doctor, and love of humanity, gets the better of him and he perceives that his supposed rival's life is oozing visibly through a live and bleeding wound. Now he feels dominated by a sense of duty more impervious than all the passion and sentiments, and impelled by a force greater than his love, honour or his suffering the instinct that prevents him from treating this man other than a creature whom he might save from death.

Overcoming therefore, all other pettiness and weakness of mind, before the admiring and loving gaze of his wife who was irreproachable, but who had been made the victim of a base and calumnious intrigue, he proceeds to save the life of this dying man.

PATHE'S GAZETTE

EMPIRE COMEDIES
EMPIRE COMEDIES

a programme of
GOOD HEALTHY DRAMA
AND WHOLESOME HUMOUR

LOOK OUT FOR ANOTHER CLASSIC!

Mdlle. Napierkowska in

"A DAUGHTER OF HERODIUS."

THE EMPIRE
for the pick of world's
BEST PICTURES.

YOU CANNOT
AFFORD TO MISS
seeing the final episodes of
THE SENSATION
OF
THE PICTURE WORLD

Featuring LUCILLE LOVE and COUNT HUGO, the two brightest stars in filmdom, with an all-star cast from the famous CIRCUS of the world, in that supper circus serial

PEG O' THE RING
PEG O' THE RING
PEG O' THE RING

Thrill after thrill will hold you spellbound. See the grand finale.

Thrice Nightly:—7, 8-45 10-30.
EXTRA PRIZE SHOWS,
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
3-30 to 5-0 and 5-15 to 6-45.
Usual Half Rates—Re. 1 to As. 2.
Book your seats in advance
AT

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market,
Tel. No. 1882.
Illustrated booklet, ANNAS TWO.

NEXT WEEK NEXT WEEK

THE
KENT FIGHTING MAN
Featuring BOMBARDIER BILLY WELLS
The Great British heavy Weight Champion.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

EVERY EVENING AT 9-45 P. M.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the
EMINENT STARS
HARRY CORSON CLARKE
AND
MARGARET DALE OWEN
IN THE
BANDMAN COMEDY CO.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-45
GRAND TRIPLE BILL
Comedy, Drama, Advanced Vaudeville.

SUNDAY HALF PRICE MATINEE
GRAND TRIPLE BILL
COMMENCING 6 p. m. sharp.

MONDAY, Jan. 29th.
"WHOSE BABY ARE YOU?"

TUESDAY, Jan. 30th.
WHAT DID TOMKINS DO?

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31st.
"THE ROTTERS."

THURSDAY, Feb. 1st
"LOST—24 HOURS."
Plan at ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-30 p. m.
TO-MORROW SUNDAY AT 9-45
THE EXCELSIOR will show
SIR HERBERT TREE
SIR HERBERT TREE
SIR HERBERT TREE
and
MISS CONSTANCE COLLIER
and an all-star Caste
in
"MACBETH"
"MACBETH"
"MACBETH"
A £40,000 PRODUCTION
9,000 feet long.

THE GREATEST FILM OF OUR AGE.

A magnificent piece magnificently rendered

OVER 5,000 PLAYERS EMPLOYED.

"We staged Macbeth," said Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, as never Macbeth was staged."

REAL BATTLES AT NIGHT, REAL CASTLES ON THE MOUNTAIN SIDE, REAL MOAT AND DRAWBRIDGE, THE HUGENESS OF IT! THE SPLENDOUR OF IT!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

QUEEN OF BOMBAY,
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
A BRILLIANT WEEK-END PICTURE PROGRAMME.

IN THE KINGDOM OF NOSEY LAND.

A three reel fairy tale for grown-ups as well as children, Wild animals bring up the short nosed princess who has been abandoned in the jungle, but when she is sixteen and is loved by Prince Charming she goes to her father's Court and has the false Princess with a long nose deposed.

WHERE THE HEATHER BLOOMS.

Does he love me for myself alone, or for my wealth? queried the Scottish heiress. She plays a trick on her lover in order to try him, and he proves true to her. This is a charming romantic comedy in two reels.

HUBBY PUTS ONE OVER.

How Hubby got an actor to impersonate him at a Society function and the funny complications which ensued.

The latest
PATHE GAZETTE

BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4,
Box seats, Rs. 2.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME, Agripada.

THERE WILL BE A

CONCERT

In aid of the Home on SATURDAY, January 27th beginning at 6 p.m. under the patronage of Her Highness, Lady Aga Khan.

The programme will comprise songs; piano and violin pieces; children's fancy skipping; a play entitled "The Delinquencies of Imp; and a bioscopic film exhibition.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
BIGGEST BRIGHTEST AND BEST SHOW IN TOWN
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES
PALACE OF VARIETIES
presents the ever green popular favourites
THE **MALAGAS**
MALAGAS
The Great Type Dancers and Entertainers in a Feast of Continental Dances and Comedy Hormany.

THE **MALAGAS**
LEAD; OTHERS FOLLOW.
TO-NIGHT
THE **MALAGAS**
present the
Latest Tango and a new Tamborine Dance
Also the World-Famous
FRENCH APACHE
etc. etc etc.
SIGNORITA
MALAGA
in her new French Songs
ALZA MANOLITA & LA BAYA
a la Japanese (or the French Girl in Japan.)
THE **MALAGAS**
in a Comedy Duet—**MALINA**, The Shop Girl.
Last Week of our favourite Star.
ESSIE JENNINGS
ESSIE JENNINGS
IN
ON THE COCOS COAST.
The story of the destruction of the
"EMDEN"
And other Topical Numbers.
Above
MAMMOTH VAUDEVILLE
will be intercepted
By a London Cinema Production.
THE
HOUSE OF TEMPERLY
BY
SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE
and a
KEYSTONE COMEDY.
TO-MORROW SUNDAY
Edwardes Theatre at 6-30
Gaiety at 10
Cinema at Gaiety at 7-30

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

QUEEN OF BOMBAY.
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
Mr. E. H. BOSTOCK (Bostock & Wombwell) begs to announce that he will present on
WEDNESDAY NEXT
AT 9-30 p.m.
and thereafter twice daily
at 5-30 and 9-30 p.m.
THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS

MINIATURE
200 PERFORMING ANIMALS. **200**
In Wonderful Acts Pantomimes, Ballets &c.
AND
A BRILLIANT GALAXY,
of
unique and refined
SPECIALITY ARTISTES.
As it appeared on two occasions before their Majesties the King and Queen and Royal Family at Buckingham Palace.

Direction.—D. F. Bostock.
Prices: Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4; Stalls Rs. 3: Dress Circle Rs. 2/8; Balcony Rs. 1/8 and Gallery Re. 1 & Annas 8. Boxes Rs. 10 to 35.

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CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO MATINEE.

Harry Friedman.—Business Manager.

AN OPPORTUNITY

will be afforded the public of hearing a Series of Lectures, free of charge, on the prophecies of the Bible. The first of the series,

THE FOUNDATION OF TRUE RELIGION.
will be delivered
NEXT SUNDAY, JAN. 28, AT 6-30 P. M.
AT
THE NEW HALL
APOLLO BUNDER
COLLECTION
on behalf of "The British and Foreign Bible Society."

AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE THEATRE

JANUARY 29th AT 9-30 P. M.

ENTERTAINMENT
AID OF THE
EAST INDIES STATION NAVAL FUND,
PATRONESSES:
H. E. THE LADY CHELMSFORD,
H. E. THE LADY WILLINGDON, C. I.

Under the distinguished Patronage and in the Presence of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND
LADY WILLINGDON, C. I.

TABLEAUX
"In Dreamland."
"At the Court of Akbar."
"The Birth of Victory."

WORDLESS PLAY
"A Faded Romance."

PAGEANT
"OUR HERITAGE THE SEA."

1. "Fair is our lot—oh! goodly is our heritage."
2. "Admirals of old times lead us on the bold ways. Souls of all the sea dogs lead the van to-day."
3. "Truly ye come of the blood."
4. "The Jutland Battle, 1916.

GLEE PARTY, SAILORS HORNPIPE and IRISH JIG
VIOLIN: Mrs. BROCK.
SOLOISTS: Miss BARCLAY and Mr. E. GELLETT.
MUSIC, SONG and DANCE by Miss IVY MULRONEY.
ACCOMPANIST: Dr. FAULKNER.
H. E. The GOVERNOR'S BAND.

Prices: Rs. 4, 2 and 1.
Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS HALF PRICE TO RUPEE SEATS.

THE
GREAT EASTERN CINEMA

ASIAN CINEMA HALL
Kalbadevi Tram Junction.
2 SHOWS TO-NIGHT
6-30, and 8 p. m. (S. T.)
PRIZE MATINEB SHOW TO-DAY and TO-MORROW AT 4-30 p.m.
2 DRAMAS THIS WEEK
"BETWEEN MAN & BEASTS"
A thrilling sensational drama (5000 ft.)
ANOTHER DRAMA
"THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER"
and other Comic Films.
POPULAR HALF PRICES.
Plan at the Hall.

THE
ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA.

SANDHURST ROAD JUNCTION.
TO-NIGHT
ON THE STEPS OF THE THRONE.
6,000 feet.
A most thrilling Roman subject.
NEXT SATURDAY, 3RD FEB.
MYSTERY OF AL-SIN
A super Serial of 45,000 feet.

THERMO FOX

"WHAT IS THAT"?

It is an Electrical apparatus which boils water, milk, soup or any kind of liquid in a minute.

"Have you got Electric Current"? If so, why not buy ONE to save your time, trouble and money as it is the cheapest, and easiest way for boiling water, milk, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
D. P. NANAVUTY & Co.,
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BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST END CINEMA

THIS WEEK'S GRAND PROGRAMME.
MOLLY THE BEAVE
OR
BEANNON O' THE MOOR
Featuring the well known
GRACE CUNARD
GRACE CUNARD
GRACE CUNARD
AND
FRANCIS FORD
FRANCIS FORD
FRANCIS FORD
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY MATINEE.
Prize Shows at 3-15 and 5 p. m. (S. T.)
4 SHOWS DAILY 4
WEST END CINEMA
CHURNY ROAD.

SEE THE LAST INSTALMENT
OF
THE GREATEST "UNIVERSAL" SUPER SERIAL

LAST WEEK

THE PEG O' THE RING
featuring
FRANCIS FORD
and
GRACE CUNARD

EPISODES 13-14 & 15

AT
THE NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA

New Sandhurst Road
Three Shows Nightly—Commencing 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Saturday and Sunday 2 Extra Matinee Shows
at 3-30 and p. m.

"ELECTRIC" POCKET LAMP.

COMPLETE.
Price Rs. 3-8.
Spare Battery As. 12.
HIGH CLSS LAMP AND STOVE DEPT
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EMPTY JARS.

Stone-ware glazed English empty jars of Acid about 700 in stock.

Apply sharp to,
MAHASHANKER T. VAIDYA.
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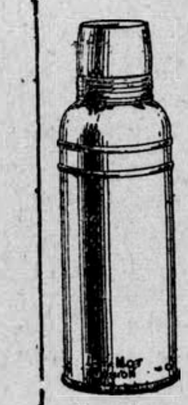

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EITHER ICY COLD OR
STEAMING HOT FOR DAYS
Invaluable for House-keepers, Nurses, Campers, Travellers, Automobilists.
Illustrated Price List Free.

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40 years' experience, late Government Medical Officer
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SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE
is being distributed free
Apply to—
The Swastha Sahaya Pharmacy,
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PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 562

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

(4th Sunday After Epiphany, 28th January, 1917.)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral, St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street—Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Arcdeacon.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion,—Choral—in E flat. Hymns—Lloyd 214, 271. Cost IV. 292. 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles Woodward in A. Hymns—282, 520, 82. Collections for Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m. War Litany 7 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints' Church Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass 8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6 30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, Preacher Rev J. B. Glass.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: English—Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A. (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, M.A, Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, M.A., Marathi—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A., Gujarati—Rev. L. Hari. English Services—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m. Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamitispura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—7-0 a.m., Matins; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain Rev. W. A. Sawtell. 7-0 a.m., Matins; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nocholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock, —Chaplain (Vacant 9-15 a.m.. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evensong and Sermon—Week days: 9 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany: 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter)—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore. Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English): 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Marathi): 9 a.m. Matins (Gujarati) 6-30 p.m.; Evensong and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-0 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, (Church of Scotland) Apollo Street, Fort.—Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B.D., 9-30 a.m., Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m.. United Service in St. Andrew's Chuch; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nicambe English Service, 8-30 a.m., Evening Service In Marathi 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-30 p.m., Men's Social Hour Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham, 9-45 a.m., Sunday School 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 Evening Service, A cordial welcome to all.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. E. Hart; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff, 5 p.m., Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; Sunday School at 3 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission (Minister Rev. S. Rahator)—8-15 a.m., Byculla; 4-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel; 6-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel (Tamil and Telagu Service).

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malelu. 9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m., Agripada; 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service, Preacner: Rev. S. G. Gaikwad.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Chuch (opp. Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Minister Rev. E. P. Blackaby. 9 a.m., Morning Service. Subject—"The Mood of Doubt"; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Subject—"The Ministry of Solitude." Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. All seats free. A cordial welcome to all.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services: Sunday 6-30 p.m.; Saturday 6-30 p.m.; 5-15 Sabbath School; Wednesday 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting, Pastors; G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope), Kalbadevi.—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. de Monte, 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Masses 6 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9 a.m., Evening Service, 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Masses, 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., and 8-30 a.m., Evening 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon —Masses 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m., Evening Service 6 p.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa, Masses 7 and 8-30.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m. Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Continho, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Theresa's Chapel. Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios. 6-30 a.m. Mass; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Chapel of Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—Chaplain Rev. Daniel X Fernandes. Masses at 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's Coloba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service and Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Acting vicar: Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Service. Low Masses at 5-30 and 9 a.m.; Evening Service, 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses; 6-30 and 8 a.m.

The Annual Thanksgiving Service of the Catholic Staff of the Bombay Improvement Trust will be held at 9 o'clock on Sunday, the 26th instant, in the Church of the Holy Name, Wodehouse.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Prarthant Samaj.—Sir N. G. Chandavarkar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Local Prarthana Mandir on Sunday, the 21st instant, at 5-30 p.m. All are invited.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 25th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
" " Sales of East Indian		300
" " Imports		51,000
Mid. Americans		10.74
Egyptian F. G. F.		20.95
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	March	17.05
	May	17.25
New Orleans 10 a.m.	March	16.67
	May	16.81

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

◆

Liverpool, Jan. 24th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
January	10.37	+13
Jan.-Feb.	10.37	
Feb.-Mar.	10.37	
Mar.-Apl.	10.41+14	
Apl.-May.	10 38+11	
May-June	10.40+13	
June-July.	10 36	+12
July-Aug.	10.33	
Aug.-Sept.	10.09	
Sept-Oct.	9.83+11	
Oct.-Nov.	9 70	+10
Nov.-Dec.	9 63	
Dec.-Jan.	9.60	
Jan-Feb.	9.57	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

◆

Liverpool, Jan. 25th.

Months.	To-day's closing price
January	10.43+17
Jan.-Feb.	10.42+16
Feb.-March	10.41+15
March-April	10.44+15
April-May	10.42+14
May-June	10.42+14
June-July	10.38+13
July-Aug.	10.34+12
Aug.-Sept.	10.09+11
Sept.-Oct.	9.85+12
Oct.-Nov.	9.73+11
Nov.-Dec.	9.66+12
Dec.-Jan.	9.63+12
Jan.-Feb	9.60+12

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

◆

Liverpool, Jan. 25th.

	To-day's price.	
March	18.55+5	
May	17.95	No change.
July	17.70	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

◆

Liverpool, Jan. 25th

M. G. Bengal Good	7.29
" " Fully Good	7.46
" " Fine	7.65
" No. 1 Oomra Good	8.34
" " Fully Good	8.52
" " Fine	8.70
" Broach Good	9.94
" " Fully Good	10.12
" " Fine	10.33

COUNCIL BILLS.

◆

London, Wednesday, Jan. 24th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 120,00,000:—

Rs.		Rs.
36,000	were allotted to Calcutta	72,000
36,000	" " to Bombay	
..	" " to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta } at 1/4 5/32
" Bombay }

Min. Rate Received { Calcutta } 65% { above that rate in full.
{ Bombay }

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.		Rs.
29 61,000	were allotted to Calcutta	69,61,000
33,76,000	" " to Bombay	
6,24,000	" " to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta } at 1/4 5/32
" Bombay }

Min Rate Received { Calcutta } 65% { above that rate in full.
{ Bombay }

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs.		Rs.
13,92,000	were allotted to Calcutta	49,67,000
20,07,000	" " to Bombay	
15,68,000	" " to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta } at 1-4 1/4.
" Bombay }

Min. Rate Received { Calcutta } 65% { above that rate in full.
{ Bombay }

	Rs.
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale	120,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week	120,00,000

K H KABBUR & Co.
56, ESPLANADE ROAD—BOMBAY.
DEALERS IN
COLOURS and CHEMICALS
OF STANDARD QUALITY.
SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.
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Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

◆

New York, Jan. 24th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	21,000
" Exports to Great Britain	18,000
" " to Continent	7,000
Futures at New York March	16.96+9
" " May	17.15+7
Spot Cotton at New York	17.10+5
" " Orleans	16.81 No change.
Futures at New Orleans March	16.54+5
" " May	16.68+4
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10
Demand Bills	4.75.75
Silver Commercial Bars	76½

MONEY MARKET.

◆

London, Jan. 24th

Bar Silver Spot 37 3/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—Featureless—Quiet.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5½ per cent since 18th instant.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 1/16	
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4¾	
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½	
" " 6 "	5¾	
Interest day to day loans	4	
" 7 day market loans	4½	
Consols 2½ %	53½—½	
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	49½	No change.
Indian Stock 3½ % (sterling Loan)	65	
Government Securities 3 %	56	
Ex. on London at Paris Francs.	27.80	

London, Jan. 25th

Bar Silver Spot 37 3/16

WAR LOANS.

◆

London, Jan. 24th.

3½% 1925—1928	£85½	No change.
4½% 1925—1945	£99½	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

◆

London, Jan. 24th.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Afloat	81/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Afloat Paid	68/9

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold; Feb.-Mar. Sellers.	90/6
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Nominal	94
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	88/6
Toria Rapeseed Feb.-Mar. Sellers	93/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan. Feb Firm—Buyers	100
Linseed Calcutta Jan.-Feb. Sellers firm	104

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£137½
Standard Copper G.M.B	—
Copper Braziers	—
Yellow Metal	..
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	22/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	23
Do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	23/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	25
Do. do. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	25/3
Do. do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	25/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure February Paid	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June	2/11½ to 2/10½

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

◆

London, Jan. 24th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	57
" " Mutton	58

General Tone of Tallow Auction rather dearer.

BOMBAY MARKET.

◆

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Jan. 26.

The market for M. G. Good Broach at Colaba opened steady at Rs. 383 and advanced to Rs. 385/4 on speculators' buying but closed at Rs. 384/8.

Some business has been done in M. G. K/Akola, March.

Ready cotton is in limited demand.

Quotations are:—
M. G. Good Broach, 384/8.
M. G. Fully Good Bengal, 276/8.
M. G. K/Akola, 373/4.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LTD.

◆

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 26th January, 1917, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	302	295	282	—	Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	—	290	280	—	March
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	300	291	279	—	Ready
	..	375	345	—	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	—	—	—	—	
Jalna (M.G.)	—	—	355	—	Ready
Barsee (M.G.)	—	..	350	—	Ready
Oomra M.G. (Fair-Staple)	—	—	—	—	
Akola Khamg.	—	385	360	—	Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	—	370	..	—	March
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	—	380	360	—	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	—	386	368	—	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	—	390	375	—	Ready
Nagpore-Kampti (M.G.)	—	395	380	—	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	—	395	380	—	Ready
	—	396	—	—	1/25th Mar. 17
Broach (M.G.)	—	—	—	382	1/25th Ap. 17
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
Wadnwan (H.G.)	—	..	..	..	
Mathia (M.G.)	—	345	335	—	Ready
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	—	—	—	—	
Sawgd. Dharwar	—	—	—	400	April/May 1917
Westerns (M.G.)	—	—	—	393	May.-June 1917
Westerns (H.G.)	—	—	—	385	May.-June 1917
Compta (M.G.)	—	—	—	405	May.-June 1917
	—	—	—	410	May.-June 1917
Miraj (M.G.)	—	—	—	—	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

◆

Bombay, Jan. 26th—5 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	44 0 0	6 8 0
" White Cawnpore 70-30	44 0 0	6 8 0
" Karachi Bangla	44 0 0	6 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 14 0	7 4 0
" Brown Cawnpore	6 12 0	7 2 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 6 0	7 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	9 12 0	10 2 0
" Brown Thin	9 6 0	9 12 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	48 0 0	9 12 0
" Gajar 75.25	46 0 0	9 6 0
" Black	40 0 0	8 0 0
" Gajar 50.50	44 0 0	8 0 0
Poppyseed, White	7 8 0	8 0 0
Groundnuts	45 0 0	— —
Mowraseed	4 4 0	4 8 0
Jowa	33 0 0	5 2 0
Arandia	40 0 0	— —
Forward.	**Rs. a. p.**	
Wheat April-May	6 2 7	
Linseed May	10 5 3	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	9 12 0	
" Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	9 6 0	
" Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	9 0 0	
" Black Dec.-Jan.	8 0 0	
Linseed Sept.	10 14 0	

PIECE-GOODS.

◆

The Cloth Market throughout the past week has been distinctly quieter than for some time back, the sales being much smaller than in recent previous weeks. Much less confidence has been evident in all quarters. Various disturbing factors in the situation make the prospects rather uncertain. Buyers are keeping aloof at present, and the absence of demand has induced the sellers to make concessions in rupee rates, especially in view of the declining tendency of the raw material. Until the goods that are in the hands of middlemen find their way into proper channels, the tone of the market will remain unhealthy, as these weak holders are very sensitive to any temporary change in the position, and are usually very hasty in selling off the goods just as they were in buying the same. Several of them have made heavy losses recently and are now chary to buy anything, though the price may be tempting. Deliveries have been very poor. Goods bought at high prices have commenced to arrive and further shipments are expected shortly. Despite the weakening in cotton, cloth prices in Manchester remain comparatively firm, and reductions commensurate with the fall in the raw material are quite unobtainable owing to both spinners and makers being well fortified with orders. There is a constant drain going on of operatives for military purposes, and production is therefore continuously diminishing, with no possibility of improvement until after the War. Bleaching cloths have been well sold and very few makers have been prepared to accept less money. The production in the Dyeing, Printing, and Bleaching industries has also been considerably reduced, with the consequence that in several cases, it is more a question of obtaining goods than of price. It is remarked that it is not sufficient now to quote for the leading number of a range; the differences up (especially) and down for alterations of reed and pick are quite out of proportion to what used to be. In spite of all this there is some fear among dealers of being committed to dear contracts at a time of so much uncertainty in the level of values. Fresh forward business is consequently at a standstill, and importing firms are not pressing dealers to make offers at the moment at the high prices that are being quoted from Manchester.

GREYS.

The inquiry for grey goods has shrunk to very small dimensions, and dealers have been forced to reduce the quotations for several well-known cloths. Rupee rates are therefore easier by four to eight annas per piece, especially in Red End 39 inches Grey Shirtings. Grey Jaconets shew very little alteration, but the tendency seems to be downwards. Grey Drills shew very little activity and rates rule in favour of buyers. Japanese Shirtings and Drills are moving in small quantities at fair rates. Local mill cloths are easier owing to the absence of inquiry.

WHITES

The demand for White goods has fallen off and transactions in the bazar have sunk to a low ebb. The speculative buying has not turned out very well. Weak holders are anxious to part with their goods at heavy sacrifices without finding buyers at the moment. Low quality ranges of Nainsooks shew a decline of two annas per piece. A reduction of two annas per piece is also noticeable in 18 yards wide width Mulls. Green end 27 inches Mulls to arrive are being offered for sale at very low rates, but buyers for this style are scarce at present. Red End 58 inches by 20 yards Mulls of well-known firms remain steady at Rs. 5-4 per piece, but similar cloths of a native firm under numbers 158, 168, 178, 188 and 198, which represent one and the same quality in different numbers and which were bought originally at Rs. 6-2-6 per piece, are now being offered for sale in one lot of 198 cases at a heavy sacrifice, but the price offered by the buyers is only Rs. 5 per piece. A month hence the time for buying for the hot season will commence and some dealers expect the demand to improve shortly. The rates for White Shirtings have declined in spite of the firmness of the Manchester market. The actual consumers cannot afford to pay the high prices ruling in the market.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs. a. p.
Grey Shirtings—			
Ralli's Fari" No. 2000	39×37½/8	..	7 11 0
" " " 100000	45×37½/8	..	9 0 0
Fleming's No. 1905	48×38	..	10 0 0
Ritchie's No. 1566	33×37/37½	..	..
Bombay Co.'s No. 2580	44×38½	..	..
Dewhurst's Rupee" No. 5	39×38½	..	10 8 0
" "BBB"	38×38½	..	12 8 0
Grey Jaconets—			
Ralli's No. 18	45×22	—	5 1 0
Grey Drills—			
Pepperell "Dragon"	29×40	..	15 13 0
Ralli's 'Musjid,' No. 425	26×40	..	9 0 0
White Shirtings—			
Liepman's No. 1500	32×42	—	14 9 0
H. B. T. C. 40000"	36×40	..	17 4 0
White Nainsooks—			
Ralli's Nos. 7070/9090	27×18	—	3 1 0
" No. 39620 T. B.	38×22	—	4 8 0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28×18	—	3 4 0
" " 50000	34×18	—	3 15 0
Greaves' No. 8000 T. B.	38×22	—	4 12 0
Ritchie's 3500/4510/5520	26×18	—	2 14 0
White Mulls—			
Ralli's Nos. 6/60/600	41", 46", 51"×19		5 10 0
" No. 6000	56×19	..	[illegible]
" " 88	58×20	..	5 4
" " 818	39×20	..	5 - 0
Ritchie's No 975	50×18	—	5 6 0
" " 66999	40×13	—	4 2 0
" " 1260	27×18	—	
Fleming's No. 8080	..	—	2 14 0

LANCASHIRE YARNS.

◆

The Yarn market has been quiet with little doing. The demand has not been satisfactory and clearances have been poor. Although replacing costs are very much higher, local rates are easier, as dealers are anxious to sell in view of the declining tendency of the raw material. Fresh shipments are expected to be light, which might give support to the market later on.

Lancashire Grey Yarns are quoted as under:

Water Twist Grey:—

30s. "Queen" Ticket per lb.	1 2 0
30s. Ordinary qualities per lb	1 1 0
40s. "Cat's Head" Ticket per lb.	1 4 0
40s. Ordinary qualities per lb.	1 2 0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

◆

Bombay, Jan. 26

We have to report a quiet market during the week with small demand and easier advices from Karachi and Java and prices for ready and forward remain easier. The s.s. Okhla has brought 58,000 bags of Java sugar for December shipment and weak holders are selling White at 24s. f.b.h. Last week the exchange for D/D was 1s. 4½d. and has gone down since two days to 1s. 4¼d. this had affected the sterling price of forward sugars which are 3 to 4d. lower. Home and Java markets are easier and prices have declined 6d. per cwt. without buyers.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T.M.O. Rs. 19-15-0 equal 24s. f.b.h., stocks 240,000 bags.

16/18 Rs. 17-12-0 equal 21s. f.b.h., stocks 70,900 bags.

Soft Rs. 18-12-0 equal 22s. 3d. f.b.h., stocks 40,000 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 19-8-0 to 19-12-0 stocks 84,000 bags.

Arrivals:—

S.S. Okhla with 58,000 bags Java sugar.

BULLION.

◆

The Silver market is steady. There is good business passing in Bar Gold and the prices are fluctuating widely.

English Bar Gold 27 Nom.
Shield Sovereign 17-4.
Dragon 15-14.
Silver Ready Ex. D. 92-5.
Silver Ready Ex. D. 92-8.
Silver Ready Ex. D. 92-7.

EXCHANGE.

◆

There is a better feeling and a few more buyers for Documentary Bills without cover.

Bank Telegraph Transfer 1 7/32.
Bank D. Drafts. 1 9/32.
3 Months Sight Credits 1 9/16.
3 Months Sight Credits Francs 195.
30 days sight Hongkong 166¼.
30 days sight Shanghai 251.
60 days sight Japan 151.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

◆

3½ per cent Government Paper is quoted at 72 and some business was reported at the rates. 4 per cent Conversion Loan at 88.

SHARES.

◆

During the week bigger business was done in shares owing to the approaching settlement. Mill shares opened weak due to weakholders' selling but later on at the close the market was distinctly steady and prices advanced all round.

To-day Standards were placed between 1380 to 1392½ at which rate it closed steady. Madhowji's were quoted at 1467/8 Crescents were in demand at 185 and Centuries at 300 and Bombay United advanced to 725.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares moved between 270 and 277/8 and Deferred advanced from 905 to 960 and closed at 950 buyers.

There were buyers for Katni deferred at 880 and Katni Ordinarys moved between 270 and 280 market being steady at the latter rate.

Bombay Trams were steady at 320 and Bombay Burma at 1060.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO.'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

◆

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. in their circular dated the 21st December state:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issues shows a decrease of £608,260 as compared with last week's return.

During the week gold to the value of $24,700,000 has been received in New York from Canada.

SILVER.

The market has been quiet throughout the week. The price rose 3/8d. to 37 on the 15th instant shed 3/16d. next day and remained at that figure. Supplies have been rather scanty, although a certain amount of profit taking has been effected by the Indian Bazars and other holders of silver.

Each day there was some general demand, more or less active and acquisitions for the mintage have not, therefore, assumed large proportions. However this is not of much consequence in view of the fact that the Indian Governemnt has just secured 3,600 bars on the Bombay market worth £662,000 at present London price and capable of supplying about 116 lacs of coined rupees.

As customary at this season of the year, the near approach of holidays tends to restrict local business.

It will be noted by the figures below that the holding of silver by the Indian Treasury has been reduced by a further lacs 167, whilst the total of the notes in circulation has increased by 140 lacs.

The last three Indian Currency Returns received by cable give details in lacs of Rupees as follows:—

	Nov. 30.	Dec. 7.	Dec. 15
Notes in circulation	7553	7801	7941
Reserve in silver coin and bullion	1996	1778	1611
Gold coin and bullion	1237	1242	1237
Gold in England	1192	1192	1192

The Indnan Council had given notice as to the allotments on Wednesday last, that no more than 10 lacs should be allotted to one applicant. Next week 120 lacs will be offered instead of 80, and the maximum allotment to be made to one applicant will be raised to 15 lacs.

The stock in Bombay consists of 1,800 bars as compared with 5,500 bars last week.

The stock in Shanghai on 16th December consisted of about 22,800,000 ounces in sycee and 16,400,000 dollars as compared with about 21,900,000 ounces in sycee and 16,100,000 dollars on 9th December 1916.

Quotations for bar silver per oz. std:—

December 15th 37 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

December 16th 36 13/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

December 18th. 36 13/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

December 19th 36 13/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

December 20th 36 13/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

December 21st 36 13/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average 36.843.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 3/16d. above that fixed a week ago.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

◆

The Directors' Report for the year ended 31st December, 1916, states that the Net Profit, including the sum of Rs. 30,291 brought forward amounts to Rs. 7,51,639.

An *ad-interim* Dividend was paid for the half-year ended 30th June, 1916, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, which absorbed Rs. 1,75,000.

The Directors now propose:—To pay a Final Dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, 1916, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on the paid up capital of 50 lakhs, free from Income Tax, which will amount to Rs. 1,75,000; to pay a bonus of eight annas per share, equal to one per cent. per annum, also free from Income Tax, which will amount to Rs. 50,000; to place to Reserve Fund (increasing that Fund to Rs. 10,00,000), Rs. 3,00,000; to grant a bonus of one month's salary to the Staff of the Bank, together with a further special bonus, to commemorate the Banks Decennary, of the same amount Rs. 25,000; to carry forward to the next Account Rs. 26,639.

The Report adds:—This excellent result is considerably in excess of the profit made in any previous year, and is particularly gratifying in view of the fact that the Bank has just completed its tenth year. The resources of the Bank, which have increased by over 132 lakhs during the past year, have been well employed at remunerative rates, the average Bank of Bombay rate of 6.41 per cent. being the highest that has been experienced since the formation of this Bank. The Directors trust that the Shareholders will be pleased to see that their efforts to strengthen the Bank by building up a substantial Reserve Fund have been successful, and that the Reserve Fund has reached 10 lakhs on the completion of the Bank's 10th year. They further desire to assure the Shareholders that their efforts in this direction will be maintained, and that they hope to be able materially to increase the Reserve Fund year by year.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotations nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	10	Jan.-July	18%	305
Alliance Bk., of Simla, Ltd.	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	235
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July.	9%	70
Bank of Bombay	500	..	15%	1,500
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July.	16%	1,640
Bank of India Rs.50	100	Feb.-July	7%	83
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12%	1,275
Central Bk. of India Rs. 35	50	—	5%	27
Central Co-op., Bk., Rs. 50	50	—	6%	30
Standard Bk. O 50	100	Jan.-July	Nil.	6
Standard Bk. P 50	100	do.	Nil.	21
EXCHANGE BANKS.	$			
Chartered Bank	20	Oct.-April	15%	£580
Eastern Bank Ltd£4	£10	March	5%	58
Mercantile Bank £ 12½ A	25	—	10%	£23
12½ B	25	—	10%	£00
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$ 125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	£22
National Bank of India £12½	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	675

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	40	880
Bhiwani Cotton Mill	100	—	3	290
Bo. Cotton Manfg.	500	Nil.	—	290
Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company	250	—	25	180
Bombay United	250	..	30	720
Century	100	May-Nov.	10	300
Central India O	500	May-Nov.	90	2,170
Central India P	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	437½ X.D.
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	80	350
Colaba Land & Mill	700		50	1,300
Cooria	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	Yr. 60	185
Crescent	100	April.	[illegible]	155
Currimbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	312½
David	250	do.	10	[illegible]
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	10	480
Emperor Edward	600	..	25	650
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	25	587½
Framji Petit	1,000	May.	40	1,200
Finlay Mills	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	265
Gold Mohur	500	—	15	460
Globe	100	—	Nil.	80 nom.
Hindustan	1,000	..	50	525
Hyderabad	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	50	1,500
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	100	do.	12½	262½
Indian Manufg.	1,000	..	20	337½
Indo-China Mfg.,	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	800
Indore Malwa	100	Apl.-Oct.	15	577½
Jamshed Manufg	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	60
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	395
Kasturchand	1,000	do.	25	970
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	35	1,025
Khatao	1,000	June-Dec.	45	1,850
Kohinoor	500	May-Nov.	15	720
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,320
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April	55	1,450
Madras United	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,455
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	do.	50	1500
Meyer Sassoon	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	—	80	2,300
Nawab of Cambay	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	580 nom.
New Great Eastern	200	—	4	265
New City of Bombay	500	Apl.-Oct.	25	925
Pearl	250	—	15	487½
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	165
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July.	Nil.	200
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	350
Sasson Silk	500	April	Nil.	340
Sholapore	1,000	do.	150	5,700
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills	Rs. 50	—	Nil.	99
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	15	635
Standard Mills	500	Nov.	40	1,390
Sun	125	May-Nov.	5	25
Swan	250	Oct.	7½	275
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct	60	1,680
Tata Mill O.	500	400	—	625
Tata Mill P.	500	400	5%	870
Textile	500	May-Oct.	40	1,400
Union Mill	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	—	Nil.	500
Vishnu Cotton P.	500	—	7%	630
Western India	1,000	—	25	375X.D.
Mysore Spinning	250	Sept.	8%	300

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	116
Amritsar Patti Rly.	100	do.	3%	140
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway	500	do.	8%	615
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture	500	do.	4½%	Par 560
*Central Provinces Railway	100	Jan.-July	5%	107½
*Dhond—Baramati Railway	100	do.	4½%	96
Guzerat Railway	100	Nov.-June	4%	99
Hosiarpur Doab Ry. Rs. 100	100	Apl.-Oct.	4%	116
Mandra Bhon Rly. Rs. 90	100	do.	4%	87
Pachora Jamur Rly. Rs. 75	100	Jan.-July.	4%	85
Sara Sirajganj Ry. Rs. 100	100	Jan.-July	4%	98 C-D
Sialkot Narowal Ry Rs. 75	100	Jan.-July.	4%	112
*Sind Light Rly.	100	Mar.-Aug.	7%	145
Tapti Valley Rly.	500	Mar.-Aug.	6%	560
Upper Sind Light Rly. Rs. 100	100	Jan.-July	5%	107

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	750	May.	250	980
Albert Kurrachee	1,000	Nov.	45	850
Breul's Cawnpore	200	Aug.	Nil.	80
Bellary Press	275	—	15	100
Broach City	200	Oct.	8	120
Fort	475	Nov.	20	800
Godavery Valley	100	..	12	109
Harvey and Sabapat	500	July	40	845
Hindustan P.& M.	250	..		128
Hingolee	100	Sept.	Nil.	70
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	6½	150
Jumna Ging & P.Co Ltd.	1,000	—	7%	700
Kurrachee Press	500	Jan.	8%	500
Khamgaum	400	Sept.	Nil.	335
Mahmudpura Ctn.	125	—	7½	100
Mahuva	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg.,	250	Aug.	15	237½
New East Indian	1,000	Sept	40	1,000
New Mofussil Co.,	400	Nov.	50	765
New Berar	500	Oct.	25	480
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40	700
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.	250
Surat City	200	Oct.	18	285
Volkart U.P.Co.,Ld.	500	Sept.	20	500
Vardwan, G.P.	150			401

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	50		480
All-India U. Co. Rs 20	100	August.	Rs. 1		4
Bamankua	5	—	Rs. 2		7
Back Bay Bath	50	—	6		92
Badham Pile	70	June —	8	X-D	92
Baroda Tram Co.,	100	—	Nil.		45
Brick and Tile	80	—	—		100
Bri. Burma Pat	600	Nil.	Nil.		5
Bo. Burma T. Corporation	125	Jan.-Aug.	15H.T.		1,075
B. Electric Sup. and T.Co.Ltd. P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%		157
B. Electric Sup. and T.Co.Ltd. O	£10	July.	7%		315
Bombay Ice. Mfg.	40	—	Rs. 2		26
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Mar.-Oct.	100		1,540
Bo. Land & Building	400	—	25		380
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. O	250	Mar.-Sept.	12½		270
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. P	250	Feb.-Oct.	6%	X-D	275
Bundi Cement Co.	10	New Co. —	Nil.		21½
Central I.M.Co. Ltd	10	April	2		45
City of Bo. Bldg. Co.	500	Dec.-Jan.	25		320
Delhi Flour.	200	Sept.	5		120
Empire of I. Life Rs. 50	500	..	42%		385
The Eastern Chemical Co. O	£1	Nil.	Nil.		18
The Eastern Chemical Co. D 2sh.	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.		35
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250	250	—	Nil.		385
Katni Cement O	100	—	Rs. 3		280
Katni Cement D	40	—	Nil.		375
Katni Cement P	100	—	7%		163
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ltd. Rs. 20	100	Dec.	6½%		15
Indian Cotton Oil Co. O. Old 10	100	Dec.-July	7%		105
Indian Cotton Oil Co. O. New Issue 75	100	Dec.-July	7%		80
Indian Cotton Oil Co. P. 150	250	March.	7%		215
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15		200
Jost's Eng., Co., Ld Rs. 50	50	July	10%		55
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	200	do.	Rs. 16		197
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75	200	—	Nil.		100
Marcks & Co.	100	July	10		80
Mackenzie's Saw Mills	100	—	Rs. 15		205
Marsland Price Co. P	100	—	6%	80 nom.	
Marsland Price Co. P	100	—	7%		65
O. Govt., S. Life A. Rs. 50	200	May	30%		500
Phillips & Co.	40	July	Rs. 5		21½
Port Canning Co.	1,000	Sept.	40		725
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	—	Rs. 1		45
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	Mar.-Aug.	3	55 nom.	
Siddeley Ice Mfg. Co.	100	..	6		100
Tata Iron Steel Co.	75	Jan.	6%	X.D.	275
	30	&	25%	X.D.	275
	100	June	6%		100
Tata Hydro Elec.	1,000	Jan.	4%	X.D.	1,110
" " P	1,000	Jan.	4%	"	920
Tata Hydro Deb. Com. P.S.	1,000	April Oct.	5½%	5% prem	10
Thacker & Co.		May	40%		200
Telephone Co.		—	Rs. 5		200

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Mahomedan: 3rd of Rubee-ul-Akhir, 1935.
Parsi: 19th of Amardad, 1286.
Hindu: 5th of Magh Sud, 1973.
Sunrise: 7-15 Sunset 6-27.
Phases of the Moon, Full Moon, Feb. 7.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Indian Economic Society: Lecture on "The Indian Banking Problem" by Mr. N. K. Joshi, B.A., at the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

Excelsion Theatre: Bandman Comedy Grand Triple Bill" at 9-45. 6-30, Sir Herbert Tree in "Macbeth."

SUNDAY, Jan. 21.

Excelsior Theatre: Matinee at 6 p.m. Bandmann Comedy Co., in "Grand Triple Bill." 9-45, Sir Herbert Tree in "Macbeth."

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-45, "Macbeth" at 6-30

Empire Cinema: "Macbeth" 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.

New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.

West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.

New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 6-45 and 10-30.

1ST BOMBAY TROOP BADEN POWELL SCOUTS.

Jan. 26.

Orders for the week ending February 2nd, 1917:

Wednesday, January 31st.—Plain clothes parade on Maidan at 5-30 p.m. Instructions in tenderfoot and 2nd class tests, and signalling (Morse). Cubs.—Physical drill.

Saturday, February 3rd.—Apply to Senior P/L Bassons for details. Compulsory uniform parade at 4 p.m.

Subscriptions.—For January must be paid at once by those who have not done so.

Inspection Uniform Parade.—A full uniform Inspection parade in full marching kit with all accoutrements, will be held on or about February 7th. Those who have not yet purchased their lanyards, knives and life lines, will please do so at once. Marks for patrol smartness. Charge: Senior P/L Bassons will act in charge for period, January 27th to February 6th.

A. G. FOOX,
A-S-M in charge 1st Bombay Troop.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Jan. 26.

Riding School.—Riding School daily (except Wednesday) for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts at 7-15 a.m.

Musketry.—The Range at Santa Cruz is available for Class Firing this week-end. Train leaves Church Gate Station, Saturday afternoon 3-3 p.m., Sunday morning 7-15 a.m.

Sunday Parade.—The series of weekly Reconnaissance at Santa Cruz will be continued on Sunday next, 28th instant. Members who intend to dine in Camp on Saturday night, are asked to advise the Camp Butler. Major Wallis, I.A., will continue the series of lectures on the Peninsula Campaign after dinner. Saturday.

(Sd.) E. G. PEARSON, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

Corps orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Wardlaw-Milne Commanding.

Jan. 26.

No. 14—Parades.

Saturday, 27th instant, at Middle Ground Fort.

7 a.m., No. 1 Company, Sub Calibre Battery Drill.
7 a.m., No. 2 Company, Dummy Loader.
7-20 a.m., No. 2 Company, Swedish Drill.
7-40 a.m., No. 1 Company, Swedish Drill.
7-40 a.m., No. 2 Company, Battery Drill.
8 a.m., No. 1 Company, Dummy Loader.

During Gun Parades Gun Captains will take every opportunity of instructing their men in general on the 6in. B. L. Mark VII.

No. 15—Promotions.

No. 1072 Sergeant C. B. Banks, No. 1 Company, B. V. A., is promoted C.S.M. with effect from 26-1-17.

The promotion of Sergeant S. W. Walton, E. E. Company, has been confirmed with effect from 26-1-17 vice Sergeant F. Hainsworth to the Reserve.

No. 16—Transfers.

No. 13 Sergeant F. Hainsworth, No. 1 Section, E. E. Company, B. V. A., is transferred to the Reserve at his own request with effect from 26-1-17.

No. 17—Enrolments.

The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as under:—

No. 1808, Gunner K. G. Stuart, to "A" Sub-Section No. 1 Company, B. V. A. from 19-1-17.

No. 1809, Gunner P. Bover to "A" Sub-Section No. 1 Company, B. V. A. from 19-1-17.

No. 1810, Gunner W. A. Skilleter to "C" Sub-Section No. 1 Company, B. V. A. from 19-1-17.

No. 1811, Gunner J. Collings to "B" Sub-Section No. 2 Company, B. V. A., from 19-1-17.

No. 1812, Gunner A. G. Humphereys to "B" Sub-Section No. 2 Company, B. V. A., from 19-1-17.

No. 1009 Gunner A. W. Barker, "C" Sub-Section No. 2 Company, B. V. A., from 20-1-17 (rejoined).

No. 1034, Gunner, E. D. Jenkyns to "A" Sub-Section No. 1 Company, B. V. A. from 20-1-17 (rejoined).

No. 274, Spr. C. W. H. Johnson, No 1 Section, E. E. Company, B. V. A., from 18-1-17.

No. 275, Spr. H. L. Aspden, No. 1 Section, E. E. Company, B. V. A., from 19-1-17.

No. 276, Spr. F. W. Simpson, No. 4 Section, E. E. Company, B. V. A., from 19-1-17.

No. 277, Spr. J. George, No. 3 Section, E. E. Company, B. V. A., from 20-1-17.

No. 278, Spr. E. G. Edgley, No. 4 Section, E. E. Company, B. V. A., from 23-1-17.

No. 279, Spr. J. Wilson, No. 4 Section, E. E. Company, B. V. A., from 23-1-17.

No. 280, Spr. R. N. Shaw, No. 2 Section, E. E. Company, B. V. A., from 24-1-17.

No. 281, Spr. U. L. Fisher, No. 3 Section, E. E. Company, B. V. A., from 24-1-17.

No. 282, Spr. H. Symington Cox, No. 1 Section, E. E. Company, B. V. A., from 24-1-17.

No. 283, Spr. W. B. Connell, No. 1 Section, E. E. Company, B. V. A., from 25-1-17.

No. 284, Spr. W. S. Rogers, No. 2 Section, E. E. Company, B. V. A., from 26-1-17.

ADJUTANT,
Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE.

Rifle Club:—

The above Club Committee meeting will be held on Sunday the 28th instant, at 9-30 p.m. in Adjutant's Office.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Jan. 27.

524—Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "A" Company during week ending January 27th.

525—Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range will be open from 6 to 8 p.m. daily except Saturday afternoons and Sundays.

526—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—

"K" Company, Cadets, to-day Saturday, 27th January.

"J" Company.—Sunday, 28th January.

"K" Company.—Cadets, Monday 29th, and Tuesday 30th January.

527—Armoury.—The Armoury will be open for issue and return of arms as follows:—

Daily except on Saturday evenings and Sundays from 7 a.m. to 12 noon and from 5-45 to 7-45 p.m.

528—Proficiency Class.—On account of Camp the next parade for this Class will be held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, February 14th.

530—Camp.—The Camp of instruction at Santa Cruz will commence on Friday night, February 2nd, and will continue until Monday night, February 12th. "B" "E" "G" "J" Companies are detailed to attend during the first week-end, and the remaining Adult Companies during the second week-end. Cadets will arrive in Camp on Tuesday, February 6th, and leave on Friday, February 9th. Further orders will be issued later to Officers, Commanding Companies.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACES.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, this afternoon, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 2-30 o'clock.

YOUNG THEISTS' UNION.

Mr. Narahar V. Bondre will address on "The Philosophy of the Geeta" to-morrow, at 8-30 a.m., (S.T.), in the R. M. Ashram. (Prarthana Samaj), Girgaon.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

One attack of plague (Worli) and two attacks of small-pox were reported on Thursday. The total mortality from all causes was 73 against 93 on the corresponding day of last year and 58 on that of 1915.

THE ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

The celebration of the 17th annual gathering of the League will be held at Sir Mangaldas' Mansion, Lamington Road, to-morrow, at 5 p.m. The Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, will preside. Mrs. Curtis has kindly consented to distribute prizes.

GAUD BRAHMIN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the above Sabha, Mr. Parshram Atmaram Waingankar will deliver a lecture on "17th Century and Maharashtra Dharma" in the Sabha Hall at Thakurdwar to-morrow at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. Vasudev Vaman Thakur will preside.

THE MARATHI CLASS IN ECONOMICS.

Under the auspices of the Indian Economic Society, the above Class will meet as usual to-morrow at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. It will be conducted by Mr. M. D. Altekar.

LECTURE ON CHANGING WORLD IN INDIA.

Mr. P. K. Telang will deliver a lecture on "changing world in India" this evening at 6-30 o'clock, in the Sangha Shanti Masonic premises, Shanker Sett's House, Thakurdwar, Girgaum Road when all are invited to attend.

He will also expound "Vivekachudamani" every Monday at 7 p.m., at the same place.

LECTURE ON LUCKNOW CONGRESS.

Under the auspices of the District Congress Committees in Bombay, Mr. Chandrashanker N. Pandya will deliver a public lecture in Gujarati on the Lucknow Congress at the Vanita Vishram Hall, opposite Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon at 6 p.m., (S.T.), on Sunday the 28th instant.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The Senior Sunday Class of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will meet to-morrow, in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), when Mr. B. K. Dhurandhar will expound Tagore's "Sadhana." The Junior Class will meet on the same day at 9 a.m. at the Headquarters, when Dr. P. N. Daruwala will expound Nelson Fraser's "World at War."

REPORTED THEFT.

Purshram Shanker Shirolkar who lives in a house in Jitekar's Wadi off Thakoredwar Road has complained to the Police the loss of his trunk containing property of the value of Rs. 958. This amount includes also some gold ornaments which had been removed from his wife's hands by the thief who took away the trunk. He did not come to know that a thief had broken open his house until he was informed by a neighbour.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the above union. Mr. John McKenize will deliver a lecture on "The Stoic Slav and the Stoic Emperor" this evening at 6 p.m., in the Union Hall Chowpati (near Wilson College), when Mr. J. K. McDowell, M. A. will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

Mr. Mohamed Yousuf Nazim will deliver a lecture on "Ghalib and his Gazaliyat" to-morrow at 6 p.m. in the Union Hall, Chowpati Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

Mr. Nazim will conduct the Urdu class at 3 p.m., on the same day.

A MEETING FOR FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION.

A meeting was held last night at Gamdevi under the auspices of the Ideal Seminary to consider the question of making primary education free and compulsory, Mr. Dharmaji Madhavrao Rokde presiding. There was a large attendance of mill-hands. The following resolutions were carried at the meeting. (1) "That this meeting of the working classes held at Gamdevi under the auspices of the Ideal Seminary, requests the Municipal Corporation to provide increased facilities for free primary education to all children of the age of six and above belonging to the working classes and in course of time, should take steps to make it compulsory. (2) That the above resolution should be forwarded by the Chairman to the President of the Corporation."

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE BANDMAN COMEDY COMPANY.

A Triple Bill is announced for to-night in which Drama, Comedy, and Vaudeville have their respective parts.

Comedy is represented in a one act playlet by Mr. Harry Corson Clarke and Margaret Dale Owen assisted by members of the Company. The item is entitled "A House Divided" and is identical with that produced by them recently at the London Coliseum. Drama is the keynote of the second play on the bill "The Monkey's Paw." This is the dramatisation of the extraordinary story by W. W. Jacobs, and has been dramatised by that well known author, and Louis N. Parker. It was originally produced in London by Mr. Cyril Maude at the Haymarket Theatre, London, where it created a sensation. The play is produced in Bombay by Mr. Carl Lawson, and he and his charming wife, Beryl Barraclough play the leading parts therein. "The Monkey's Paw" lends itself to some wierd stage effects, of which Mr. Lawson is taking fullest advantage.

Advanced Vaudeville is in the hands of Mr. Wallinford Tate, whose "pianologues" are already deservedly a favourite item in any entertainment, and by no means unknown to Bombay. Miss Dorothea Temple, who appears with Mr. Tate in "A Whirl of Ragtime," Mr. David Keir, a clever dancer, the Misses Betty and Mary Linley, who appear in a brilliant duologue "Enery" and Mr. Lew Marks, whose vaudeville work has been often seen and appreciated in Bombay.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

That super Circus serial "Peg O' The Ring" runs its final course this week at the New Alexandra. The concluding episodes are as interesting as the previous ones, and one should not miss seeing this week's final instalment. Every amateur boxer, every woman who admires physical courage in a man, every properly-masculine human boy, will be fired with enthusiasm for the tremendous fights put up by Hugo Loubeque in "Peg O' The Ring." Thrills in "Peg O' The Ring" are thick as star-dust at midnight in June. From the first to the fifteenth episode of this stupendous story the action vibrates with sensational situations. Right through the serial, close upon one another's heels, thrills abound, keeping the audience keyed up to keenest anticipation of every fresh development of this wonderful picture. Some of the most dramatic moments in the action of "Peg O' The Ring" arise out of the workings of poor Peg's terrible heritage of partial insanity. Regularly every night at the stroke of twelve, whether she is sleeping or waking, sanity is driven out before flooding madness. It is the hour of the leopard, the channels of Peg's gentle mind are choked; afire with red ,unreasoning rage of the beast. It is a foregone conclusion that everyone who attended the first show, knew that it would create unbounded interest among the picture going public.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The cinema programme which was screened for the first time on Thursday evening at the Royal Opera House, is being continued over the week-end and until the grand opening of Bostock's Italian Circus next Wednesday night. It is an all-comedy bill, with a fairy tale as the chief item. So rarely do the quaint characters of children's books step out of the covers on to the stage or the screen that this picture is a welcome novelty, and no parents in Bombay should miss it, either for their own or their children's sakes.

WEST END CINEMA.

In the search for adventurous and exciting subjects to be made into cinema pictures writers have found splendid material among the doings of highwaymen whose fame or notoriety has been handed from generation to generation. In Ireland at one time flourished Willie Brannon, known as Brannon O' The Moor, who was credited with noble ideals for he only robbed the rich, while many a time have poor folk had cause to praise his name. At least, so says tradition, and a scenario writer has made the most of it in the film "Molly The Brave." It is being shown at the West End Cinema this week-end, beginning to-day. The favourite artists, Grace Cunard and Francis Ford, are in the leading parts, so the picture should prove highly popular.

THE GREAT EASTERN CINEMA.

This new but promising Cinema seems to be getting well ahead. Being centrally situated at Kalbadevi Road, the management have succeeded in turning the old "Edwards Theatre" into an up-to-date "Asian Cinema Hall" at considerable expenditure, and crowded houses, week after week, are the result. Their present powerful drama "Between Man and Beast" is the best attraction for this week, for not only does it simply depict the dangers a European, all by himself, encounters in an unknown land but it also screens the horrors and heroism of people, men, women and children—on doomed ships. The same drama also screens some of the best sport in Indian jungles. This week's programme also concludes several comic films.

ASSAULT AND INSULT.

INCIDENT AT A LEVEL-CROSSING.

At the Court of the Honorary Magistrate Dadar, before Mr. Fritchley and Dr. Dadarkar, a case was disposed of in which Mr. H. Seaton of Souter Street, Agripada, was charged with assault and insult.

According to the complainant, Mr. V. N. Pinto, at about 5-30 p.m. on the 3rd instant, he was proceeding along the De Lisle Road on his motor cycle. On coming to the level-crossing he found the gates closed for a passing train; and he therefore halted by the side of a dog cart in which was seated Mr. Seaton.

It was alleged that Mr. Seaton objected to the complainant getting before him and he therefore, using abusive language, asked him to get away. On the complainant saying that he had as much right to be there as Mr. Seaton, the latter came off his seat and took him by the collar. Mr. Seaton, it was said, on being asked for his name, refused to give it.

Mr. Fritchley in imposing a fine of Rs. 5 on the accused said that it was deplorable that as an Englishman he did not set a better example, especially at a crucial time such as this in the history of India.

During the quarter ended December 31st 1916, the St. John Ambulance Association in India and Burma has instructed 3,736 persons in First Aid to the Injured; 157 in Home Nursing and 42 in Home Hygiene Of these, 1,770 have been awarded certificates, 39 Vouchers, and 48 Medallions, etc., for proficiency in First Aid; 123 for proficiency in Home Nursing and 15 for proficiency in Home Hygiene.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

JAPANESE COOK GETS ONE MONTH'S HARD LABOUR.

At the same Court, the Third Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which a Japanese cook, named Sugao Otahachiro, had been arrested by Mr. Bertram Guy Pires, Customs Preventive Officer, on the 23rd January for possession of 2 lbs. 4 tolas of opium without a license or permit.

Mr. Pires had stated on the 24th instant that while he was on duty at the main-gate of the Prince's and Victoria Docks on the night of the 23rd at 10-45 p.m. the accused was passing into the Docks and when called upon to stop took to his heels. His suspicions roused, Mr. Pires accompanied by Hyder Khan Adam Khan, Customs' Peon No. 2, chased the accused. He ran towards No. 2 Shed of the Victoria Docks and when near the Shed, dropped a bundle, which the peon picked up and continued the chase. The bundle when opened was found to contain 2½ lbs. of opium. The accused ran into a latrine behind A Shed of the Prince's Dock whence he was dragged out and arrested.

The Customs peon and two police constables, who seeing the occurrence had joined in the chase bore out the statement of Mr. Pires.

The accused was deffended by Mr. Indrajit Kalabhai, Barrister-at-Law.

The accused had pleaded not guilty and asked to be allowed to call witnesses.

The defence counsel announced yesterday that he did not wish to call witnesses and pleaded for mercy on behalf of his client as this was his first offence. Being a foreigner he was ignorant of the law and did not know English. The prosecution counsel Mr. Gole pressed for a heavy sentence as offences of this sort were becoming frequent.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to one months' rigorous imprisonment as this was his first offence. The Magistrate said that Mr Pires deserved great credit.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

INFURIATED HUSBAND STABS A DESERTING WIFE.

On Thursday evening one Ramchandra Oma, stabbed his wife Gangabai aged 22 at Tank Bunder. It appears that the husband and wife were not living on good terms, and that the former used to ill-treat her, in consequence of which she left him some three months ago and went to live with her mother at Tank Bunder. Ramchandra, however, took the matter to the court and Mr. B. N. Athavle advised Gangabai to return to her husband, which she did and after staying with him for about a month she again left him. Ramchandra got a summons against his wife, but the case was dismissed as he did not put in an appearance in the Court. Ramchandra went to his mother-in-law's house on Thursday evening and after some high words had passed between him and his mother-in-law he wanted to assault the old woman, when Gangabai interfered who was at once thrown down. Ramchandra then took out a knife and tried to cut his wife's throat, and after stabbing her in her back and on her left arm, ran away leaving the knife in the room. Gangabai was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where her statement was recorded by Mr. Athavle.

CHARGE AGAINST A SHOP CANVASSER.

NOTICE DISCHARGED AGAINST THE ACCUSED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Nasserwanji M. Merchant, in the employ of Messrs. Madon and Company, Chemists, was charged by the Manager of the firm, Mr. Pirojsha Bejanji Madon, with having stolen certain account books belonging to the firm. It was stated that the accused was an assistant in the employ of the firm and used to canvass for orders. For some time the complainant had been noticing some thefts and asked the accused for an explanation on being told by one of his customers that the goods sent him had not been entered in the order book. Whereupon Nasserwanji grew impertinent and carrying away the account books stopped attending the office.

The Magistrate in discharging the notice issued against the accused remarked that he did so since the accused had returned the account books to the complainant and the complainant having, received the accused's apology did not wish to proceed further.

TAXI-DRIVER CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

ROW IN AN IRANI'S SHOP.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Spiers charged a taxi-driver No. 132, named William Roberts, with voluntarily causing hurt to one Byram Rustomji Irani by means of a heated substance, namely, a hot cup of coffee.

It was stated by the complainant that the accused came on the 25th morning to his teashop and called for a hot cup of coffee which was duly provided to him. Then the accused asked for some more sugar but the complainant demurred as he had already put a good quantity of it. Thereupon the accused abused him which provoked a retort and he threw the hot cup of coffee on his neck and two more cups on his body.

The complainant's witness bore out this statement.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that the complainant jerked the coffee and got scalded.

The case was adjourned till the 29th instant that the accused might call his two witnesses.

NAVIGATING WITHOUT REGULATION LIGHT.

TINDAL FINED RS. 10.

Before the same Magistrate, Mr. John Munster, of the Port Officers' Staff charged Sheik Ahmed Sheik Ibrahim, tindal of prow No. 2151 with rash and negligent navigation of his vessel in the Dock channels at 7-30 on Thursday night since his vessel did not possess the regulation lights.

The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 10.

SLAUGHTER OF COWS PROHIBITED IN DEVAGADH-BARIA,

A notification has been issued by his Highness Maharaja Ranjitsinghji, the Maharajah of Devagadh Baria, over the signature of his Dewan, Mr. Motilal L. Parekh, completely forbidding from the 1st proximo, the slaughter of cows within his territory. The realisation of the need for preserving cattle in the State for agricultural and other purposes aided by his true Hindu spirit has prompted his Highness to render the offence of the slaughter of cows a cognisable one. According to the notification, the offence is punishable with a maximum sentence of rigorous imprisonment for the period of one year or a fine of Rs. 500 or both. Imprisonment for six months or a fine of Rs. 250 or both will be the punishment for abetment.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 27TH OF JANUARY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL

LIST A ATTORNEYS.

1271-12.—Matu J & M Bai Labai, widow v. Dharsey Virji Jiva, 11-1-17.

813-13.—Merwanji K & Co., Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy & ors v. Dhanjibhoy Carrimbhoy & ors, 12-1-17.

In Re G & Wards Act VIII. of 1890.—Rustomji & G, In Re Parashramkesaw Padye and anr, minors v. Keshow Nilkanth Mogre & ors, Petitioners, Ard H D & Co., 19-12-16.

I J In Re Petition for L/A of the Property and Credits of Harjiroa Lowji Badheka deceased.—Khan L & M, Bai Ruxamani, widow, Petitioner v. Harilal Harjiwan, Applicant, Mulji & Tha, 21-12-16.

781-16.—Mirza M & M, Ferdinand Edgar Rennison v. Myrtle Ruth Rennison & anr, Sham. M & H, 11-1-17.

779-15.—Motichand & D, Vahaljibhai Nahalchand & ors, v. Vishnu Narhari Lanke & ors, In Person, 12-1-17.

266-15.—Mehta D & L, Merwanji Maneckji Mistry v. Rajemmabai, widow, 15-1-17.

926-16.—Patell & Ez, Amichand Panalal & ors, v. Maganlal Ramdas & anr, Man H M & Co., 16-1-17.

1112-16.—Ard H D & Co., Ardesir Cursetji Powwalla v. Lalji Doongersey & ors, N C Dalal, 18-1-17.

575-20790-14.—Tyabji D & Co., Jeynarayen Nagarmal v. Valabhdas Gopaldas & anr, Mulla & M, 19-1-17.

1249-16.—Dastur & Co., Ratanlal Chunilal Jeweller v. Percy Ferdinand Fisher, In person, 22-1-17.

1306-16.—Mulji & Tha, Bunnubai, widow v. Aminabai & ors, Mulla & M, 22-1-17.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VII of 1913.—Bhai K & G, In Re the Pioneer Bank, Ltd, (in Liquidition) v. S B Billimoria Official Liquidator, Parties concerned, To Settle lim. of debts and claims, 14-12-16.

LIST B. COUNSEL.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX. of 1899.—Jamsetji R & D, Messrs Khambatta & Co., Applicants Homee Nasserwanji Ardesir Wadia, Respondent, J A Valles, Notices 6-2-16.

688-09.—Merwanji & Co., Hormasji Nasserwanji Vakil & anr, Khatizabai, widow & ors, Mansuklal H M & Co., For Review of Taxation.

685-15.—Mirza M & M, Mogal Hassan Hoosein v. Mogal Hassan Ramzan, G B Pandya, (for a pauper), 12-1-17.

C C 995-16.—Bhai K & G, Messrs. Sheosmal Shivdayal, a firm v. Messrs. Toharmal Uttamchand, a firm, Patell & Ez, 24-1-17.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VII. of 1913.—Little & Co., In Re Treacher Co., Ltd., (In Liquidition), v. Shapurji Nowroji Gazdar, Petitioner, Petition hearing, dated 21-12-16.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

226-16.—Pocha & Co., Jamnadas Tricumlal Satia v. The Scottish Union National Insn. Co., and ors, Wadia G and Co., Part Heard.

220-16.—Judah & S, Joti Babaji v. Kesra Foosa & Co., a firm, Wadia G & Co.

439-16.—Maneck D & Co. (For a pauper), Kapoorchand Goolabchand & anr v. Kama Nowla & ors, Vachha & Co.

S C Ct. 189-7166-16.—Malvi H M & R, Hirji Jadav & ors, v. Allarakhia Jivraj, Payne & Co.

1142—15.—Motichand & D, Goolabchand Dhadda & anr v. The Poona Bank Ld., Payne & Co.

41-16.—Captain & V, Kashibai widow v. Nemchand Jeethabhai & ors, Craigie B & C, Captain & V, Little & Co.

1115-16.—Mehta D and L, Nagubai widow v. Thakar Kara Damji & anr, Mulji & Tha.

1151-16.—Rustomji & G, Dhulaji Kupaji v. Thakar Dayal Tejpar & anr, Payne & Co., Bhimji & Co.

413-15.—Payne & Co., Ahmed Suleman Dinath v. Jamnabai, Edg. G W & Co.

645-15.—Payne & Co., Champsey Dossa, anr v Gordhandas Kessowji & ors, Daph F & D, Payne & Co., Mer K & Co., Madh K & Co.

1314-16.—Ardesir H D & Co., Dhunji Kheraj v. Versi Ruttonsi, Nadirsha & D.

1010-16.—Madh K & C, Vaumale Shamji v. Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada & anr, Ard H D & Co.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

HIGH WATER.							LOW WATER.					
Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.		Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Jan		h.	m.	ft	in	Jan.		h	m	ft	in.
Fri	26	m	1	10	30	10	26	m	7	25	15	9
			1	30a	28	9			7	21a	15	8
Sat.	27	m	1	50	30	2	27	m	8	8	15	9
			2	20a	28	2			8	6a	17	1
Sun.	28	m	2	31	29	1	28	m	8	52	16	1
			3	14a	27	3			8	52a	18	8
Mon.	29	m	3	14	27	10	29	m	9	39	16	9
			4	14a	26	8			9	42a	20	4
Tues	30	m	4	0	26	5	30	m	10	35	17	6
			5	26a	25	5			10	58a	21	8
Wed	31	m	4	53	25	1	31	m	11	46	18	1
	Feb.		7	7a	25	2	Feb.					
Thur	1	m	5	59	24	1	1	m	1	10	22	3
			8	56a	25	8			1	2a	18	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.		Sunrise.		Sunset.	
26	(Friday)	7h	14m.	6h	28m.
27	(Saturday)	7h	14m.	6h	29m.
28	(Sunday)	7h	14m.	6h	29m.
29	(Monday)	7h	14m	6h	30m.
30	(Tuesday)	7h.	13m	6h	30m.
31	(Wednesday)	7h	13m	6h	31m
Feb. 1	(Thursday)	7h	13m	6h	32m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1917 Jan.	30th.,	6h. 31.5m. a.m.
Full Moon	1917 Feb.	7th.,	8h. 58.4m. a.m.
Last Quarter	,, ,,	15th.,	7h. 23.2m. a.m

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th Jan. 1917

Times of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.918 Inch.
Mean temperature of Air	75.0 Deg.
Mean Bulb Thermometer	66.7 ,,
Dew Point	62.4 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.655 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	83.9 ,,
Minimum do do	66 3 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N,ENE,NW,NNW,N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	153 Miles.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 26.

Conditions are still unsettled in the extreme north and a few light falls of snow and rain occurred on the Northwest Frontier. Elsewhere the weather has been dry.

Forecast:—Some precipitation in north Punjab and surrounding hills.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 26th January 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in the east Punjab and the extreme north; night temperature has become nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Temperature has risen and is now generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in excess except in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. The air is damper than usual in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Night temperature is in excess over the whole division; day temperature is also above normal in north Gujarat and Cetnral India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear.

General Remarks.—Quetta is the only station reporting rainfall of importance. Conditions continue slightly unsettled in north-west India.

A few showers are possible in the north Punjab and Baluchistan.

Erratum.—In the summary for yesterday under "General Remarks" for "nearly marked" read "more marked."

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 26th of January 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade.		Humidity.	Rainfall.		
	Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	8 A. M.	Past 24 hours	Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..			
Do. (25th Jan.)	63.9	58.8	78	—	6 08	—1.20
Jask	74.6	62.1	80	—	3 67	1.37
Do (25th Jan.)	78.5	65 2	81	—	3.67	1 40
Muskat	..	..	..			
Do. (25th Jan.)	82 8	70.1	66	—	2.88	0.57
PUNJAB—						
Multan	..	..	—	..	—	—
Rawalpindi	66 0	40.1	77	..	0.62	—2.60
Lahore	70.4	42.9	92	..	0.12	—1.22
Hissar	75 0	47.2	79	..	0.47	—
Ambala	71.9	42.3	87	—	0.74	[illegible]
Delhi	73.1	51.6	65	—	0.13	—1.22
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	78.2	52.8	65	—	0	—0.86
Mainpuri	78 6	50.2	82	..	0.02	—1.17
Jhansi	84.0	55.3	61	..	0 92	0.05
Cawnpore	78.6	53 7	84	—	2.20	1.13
Allahabad	79.6	49.3	82	—	0.51	—0.78
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	74 3	54.4	78	—	0.05	—0.39
Karachi	77.2	62.6	89	—	0.18	—0.48
Ajmer	75.2	53.2	73	—	0	—0.77
Jaipore	79.2	55.4	67	—	0	—0.78
Kotah	84.8	57.4	55	—	0	—0.51
Mount Abu	66.8	54.9	57	—	0	—0.58
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	84.2	61.1	97	—	0	—0.17
Dwarka	80.2	68.6	84	—	0	—0.10
Veraval	79.1	64.3	84	—	0	—0.41
Rajkot	87.2	60.3	97	—	0	—0.31
Bhavnagar Para	85.8	61.8	92	—	0	—0.32
Surat	88.1	59.7	75	—	0	—0.21
Ahmedabad	89.8	62.7	68	—	0	—0.21
Deesa	88.9	66.2	74	—	0	—0.26
Neemuch	83.4	53.5	58	—	0	—0.52
Indore	82.5	53.1	64	—	0.86	0.17
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79.3	50.1	61	—	2.76	1.32
Saugor	80.0	55.6	43	—	0.32	—1.16
Hoshangabad	81.3	48.4	85	—	1.42	0.23
Khandwa	86.4	54.6	46	—	1.06	0.12
Akola	88.4	51.2	48	—	2.42	0.97
Amroati	86.3	56.3	40	—	0.45	—0.95
Nagpur	85.2	54.0	56	—	2.56	0.99
Chanda	88.7	57.0	75	—	0.63	—0.65
Raipur	82.9	55.5	60	—	2.36	1.51
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.9	68.3	77	—	0.72	0 19
Ratnagiri	86.3	66.3	67	—	7.26	6 61
Mormugao	84.7	67.9	90	—	3.98	2.82
Karwar	88 2	69.3	91	—	8.46	6.54
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.5	52.0	40	—	1.32	0.57
Ahmednagar	86.8	53.6	40	—	0.65	—0.43
Poona	88 4	51.1	70	—	1.91	0.84
Sholapur	89.0	59.4	39	—	8.28	6.80
Bijapur	86.2	58.1	52	—	9.47	8.27
Belgaum	84.5	58.8	66	—	10.67	8.77
Aurangabad	86.9	59.7	34	—	0.77	—0.28
Nizamabad (Indur)	89.8	58.1	55	..	1.36	0.53
Hyderabad	85.2	59.8	63	—	2.44	1.20
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.5	67.9	63	—	4.75	1.40
Calicut	86.6	66.9	76	—	5.70	—0.55
Cochin	89.7	67.9	63	—	4.62	—3.83
Colombo	83.8	67.1	84	—	13.95	—6 74
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	83.2	64.3	91	—	10.85	4.63
Bellary	90.1	64.5	39	—	2.17	—0.02
Cuddapah	91.7	61.7	55	—	3.49	—1.12
Madras	82.8	64.1	88	—	18.08	—1.72
Bangalore	82.3	54.4	62	—	10.14	6.58
Coimbatore	86 6	58.4	61	—	5.76	0.87
Trichinopoly	88.8	61.4	71	—	2.94	—5.17
Negapatam	82.2	66.8	96	—	15.10	—13.21

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 26th January 1917 was 30 166 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .019 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

NEW BUILDINGS AT MATUNGA.

FOUNDATION-STONE LAID BY GOVERNOR.

The foundation-stone of the new building of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at Matunga was laid by H. E. the Governor yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Lord Willingdon was received by the Chairman and the Trustees of the Institute.

SIR FREDERICK SPROTT.

Sir Frederick Sprott, in requesting his Excellency to perform the ceremony, gave a brief outline of the past history of the Institute and of its struggles to attain the fuller sphere of activities that now lied before it.

Referring to the training given in the Institute Sir Frederick said that their successes in the City and Guilds of London Examinations, were a standing proof of the high general average of excellence which is and has for several years been displayed by all those appearing at the examinations. Referring to practical training, Sir Frederick said:—

We propounded a scheme some little time ago under which it would have been possible for students to get their necessary practical training before appearing for the examinations for their diplomas; I am sorry to say, however, that this scheme did not receive the support that I think it well merited and had consequently to be laid by on the shelf, nor I trust for good and all, but at least for the present time. The visit of the Industries Commission may revive interest in matters industrial and enable us to put this scheme forward again with some hope of success. With regard to the training which is given in this Institute, I am permitted by Sir Thomas Holland, the President of the Industries Commission, to tell you his opinion of that training formed at his visit to the Institute in August last. He said that three points struck him as being especially valuable namely—(1) that the whole course is of a practical kind with as nearly as possible workshop conditions imitated; (2) that students obtain marks for the materials turned out and that an important feature of the marking system is a consideration of the time taken over the work; and (3) that the full course, being four years in length for any one technical subject, enables the school to produce results comparable to the ordinary apprenticeship. As regards the second point I should like to repeat his remarks in full. He says: "The introduction of the time feature in their work must have a real value in education, as it operates throughout the whole course forcing the students to regard from the beginning the value of time. The absence of such a system is probably one of the worst phases of ordinary University life, in which a student can always postpone to a latter date the consideration of any problem or work of a difficult or disagreeable kind; at this Technical Institute the student learns what otherwise he would learn only in business, viz:—the importance of being always at work and always prompt in dealing with the problem in hand, anything like procrastination means loss of marks that can never be recovered. Nothing can help the cause of discipline like a system which makes it expensive for a student to stop for a moment even to consider his grievances." This opinion from a gentlemen of Sir Thomas Holland's experience in technical education in England is high praise, and shows that the courses at the Institute are being worked on the right lines.

PRESENT PREMISES UNSUITABLE.

It is, I think, a recognised fact that the training given in this Institute is in the main a sound one, and this is proved by the fact that our students have little difficulty in obtaining positions after leaving the Institute. This and the opening of new branches result in a greater demand for admission each year. Our present premises are restricted, and will become more so, our development is curtailed, our surroundings are bad, and what I may call our home life is not entirely satisfactory. All this has been recognised by Government, who some years ago appointed a committee to report on the co-ordination of technical education in the Presidency and eventually approved of the recommendations of that committee, one of which was that removal of the Institute to a more spacious site and one with more satisfactory surroundings was urgently necessary. I trust that you will agree with me that we have done well in securing the site on which you are at present. Here an area of about 16¼ acres has been bought from the City Improvement Trust which will provide ample room for all purposes, for the staff and the students and for purposes of recreation as well as for work, and will enable us to expand both as regards numbers and as regards the scope of the training to be given.

The buildings which we propose to erect here will be spacious and handsome in appearance and have been designed by our architect, Mr. S. K. Bhedwar. As you may imagine the cost of our move will be considerable, our original estimates provided for expenditure of about Rs. 12½ lakhs, of which about Rs. 7½ lakhs was on account of buildings; but this figure will undoubtedly be exceeded owing to the rise of prices on account of the war. Both the Government of India and the Government of Bombay have been most generous in their help, the former having given a grant of Rs. 2 lakhs and the latter of Rs. 3 lakhs; with these grants and the proceeds of sale of the present Institute buildings and site to the G. I. P. Railway and the City Improvement Trust, I hope that the financial position is fully secured, though the present rise in prices will to some extent make the position more difficult than we had hoped it would be.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

And now, your Excellency I should like to say a very few words on the subject of the courses of instruction. As I have said before the range of subjects in which instruction is now given in the Institute is a wide one. I need not perhaps say much to you on the subject of mechanical, and electrical engineering or textile work. Our courses in these subjects cover the usual ground and are well fitted for the object for which they are designed namely to turn out men capable of exercising supervision over workmen engaged in those industries; but of the chemistry course there is more to be said. It is perhaps only very lately that it has been fully realised even in England, how essential is the co-operation of the chemist in the development of all industries. For years the chemical course of this Institute languished, for though a certain amount of chemistry forms necessarily a part of the course of instruction in the other sections, there were but few openings for the man trained in chemistry alone. I am glad to say that in the last year or two there has been considerable improvement in this respect and we are now receiving many more applications for admission to this section of applied chemistry. So far the chemistry side provides for specialised instruction in the following branches:—(a) oil extraction, purification, etc., (b) the manufacture of soaps and candles, (c) the manufacture of paints and varnishes, (d) analysis of foods and drugs and (e) textile and tinctorial chemistry. Other possible branches will no doubt suggest themselves but so far even the above branches are in advance of the demand, but it is self-evident that as industries develop in the direction of these branches the demand for men trained in the chemistry of these industries must increase if these industries are to progress on proper and scientific lines and it will be necessary for us to extend our courses in order to keep pace with the demand. Another branch which has lately been opened and which has immediately attracted considerable attention is that of sanitary engineering. The problems relating to practical hygiene and sanitary engineering generally are frequently being brought to notice in the discussion of public bodies and in the public press, and increased importance is from day to day being attached to this science in all its branches. Though the subject is not of direct importance in the development of industries, it is of great importance in connection with the public health and the maintenance of sanitary surroundings for the workmen by whom those industries are manned. I therefore attach very considerable importance to the expansion of our work in this subject. And now, your Excellency, I must apologise for having detained you so long and I will ask you to lay the foundation stone of the buildings for the main teaching block of the new Institute, and I trust that you will wish us success in what I hope and feel, will be a most valuable addition to the economic resources not only of Bombay but of India as a whole. (Applause.)

Lord Willingdon then laid the foundation stone of the new buildings and declared it to be well and truly laid.

Mr. S. K. Bhedwar, the architect, was then presented to Lord Willingdon.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

The Governor then said:

I must ask to be allowed to digress for a few moments from the matter with regard to which we are all gathered together to say a few words on a matter which is much in my mind this afternoon and which I feel must be much in the mind of most of this great company. We have been engaged for the past two years in a colossal struggle, a struggle on which I sincerely believe depend not only the freedom and security of all nations but the safety and good government of every part of the British Empire. In many countries which are engaged in this war, all peaceful avocations have been set aside owing to the necessity for a complete and entire concentration of their peoples' energies on its successful prosecution; while here in this great continent of India, while we have readily responded to the demands that have been made upon us, we have, as evidenced by this ceremony to-day, been able to continue our ordinary work and have hardly felt the terrible strain that is now being felt in other parts of the Empire. I have often asked myself this question during the past months. Have we fully realised our share of responsibility for securing the success of the allied arms? Have we each one of us by personal sacrifice and self-denial done all we can to help on to victory? Have we, as a most important part of the British Empire really appreciated how entirely the progress and prosperity of this great continent is bound up with the success of the allied arms? If not, we have got our opportunity now, for within the last few days we have been told that a special call will be made on us all to assist in financing the colossal expenditure that is being incurred. I have learnt in these strenuous years to know the depth and sincerity of the loyalty of my Presidency so well, that I am quite confident that from all parts will come an eager response to assist in providing those financial resources which may prove a culminating blow to the power of the enemy. In this life and death struggle, for it is no less, I venture to appeal to the whole of our people, from the richest to the poorest, to show by their response the sincerity of their devotion to our King-Emperor and a recognition of the many benefits that have come to them by being partners in his Empire, and a determination to give all they can to secure a complete and final victory.

A NEW ERA.

Having made this digression which I am sure under all the circumstances you will forgive, let me add a word on the particular matter with regard to which we are met together to-day, which as you Sir Frederick Spott have justly remarked marks a new era in the life of this Institute; it is indeed a matter of the keenest satisfaction to us all to know that this most important college will in the near future have its home in these pleasant surroundings, which will give the best opportunities to our students to develop all their faculties to fit them for their future careers.

You, Sir, have given us a most interesting history of the life of the college, of the princely benefactions of great Bombay citizens in the past, of the steady development of the field of your studies, and of the satisfactory results which your students have achieved.

You have also referred to the interesting fact that this extention of our efforts in industrial education comes at a time when the Industrial Commission is with us the members of which are making a close enquiry into the possibilities of industrial development and organization in this country. I cannot of course forecast in any way what conclusions they may arrive at on these matters. I can only give you my own impressions as to the future from all I see going on around me, and I feel confident that after this great war is over, there will be a considerable activity in industrial research, and in the development of industrial enterprise in many parts of India. If that prove correct, may we not feel the keenest satisfaction in the knowledge that we have taken this further step to-day in regard to our industrial education in order to secure that young men can be grounded and trained under the best conditions for technical study to prepare themselves for supplying a growing demand for expert and responsible workers in the various great industries which may be established here in future years.

NEED FOR PRACTICAL WORK.

I have but one further observation to make and it refers more particularly to the students themselves. I want to give them a warning which I expect they have often been given before, not to think that when their course of study is over here they are completely fit to take up high posts of a technical character at once. I believe it is true to say that few men have proved great successes as leaders of industry who have not themselves by practical work learnt their apprenticeship in the profession which they intend to pursue. And my hope is that in the future an arrangement may be arrived at by which in an Imperial spirit our great industries throughout the Empire may be willing to take year by year a certain number of scholars as apprentices from our technical colleges and complete their instruction in the various professions for which they are destined.

Let me in conclusion congratulate you, Sir Frederick Sprott, your Committee, and your Honorary Secretary my old friend Mr. Wacha, whose ever green energy and activity are an example to us all, for the successful result to-day of your labours on behalf of this Institute, and let me add a word of sincere appreciation of the devoted care and attention of our Principal, Mr. Dawson, to the welfare of this college and its students and express the hope that under his guiding hand it may continue to hold its high position for efficient training, and that the Victoria Institute in its new habitation may prosper for long years to come.

The successful students were then given prizes, which consisted of one gold, one silver and two bronze medals in addition to a money prize.
money prize.

Sir Balchandra in proposing a vote of thanks to Lord Willingdon said since his Excellency had taken up the high office of Governor of the Presidency he had shown the keenest interest in the institution. He had also been most generous towards them whenever help was needed. He had given Rs. 1,50,000 for equipment when the amount was badly needed. They had been also given a loan of Rs. 3½ lakhs for the building by the Bombay Government. He thanked his Excellency for coming there that evening and performing the ceremony.

Lord Willingdon then inspected the plans and site of the buildings and after taking refreshments departed amid cheers.

RECOGNITIONS FOR HOME DEFENCE WORK.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 26.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The first list of recognitions for Home defence work will shortly be issued. It will be the first of its kind issued during war by the authorities. Lord French foreshadows this list in a statement issued detailing the work at Home since he took over the chief command. The point in it is the fine success achieved by his reorganisation of the anti-aircraft defences, which have not only foiled many attacks but brought down seven zeppelins and some aeroplanes. It is estimated that in 1916 our defence work cost the Germans not less than six millions sterling in construction and 250 men trained as aerial crews.

Major-General F. Shaw who commanded the 9th brigade with such success at Ypres is specially mentioned as well as Brigadier-General Lowther who will be remembered by many footballers in India as a former Secretary of the Army football association. Colonel Sir Douglas Dawson of the King's household has done excellent home defence work, also both under Sir Leslie Rundle and Lord French. His control of vulnerable points is mentioned in the statement issued as well as his share in organising the new Volunteers with the assistance of General Bethune and Lord Desbourough.

LUCKNOW BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 26.

The third night of the Brigade Boxing Tournament attracted a large number of spectators and produced some excellent fights. The best was between Pte. Bowen, of Middlesex, and Pte. Hall, of East Yorks. The latter is a man of 40 and had been gassed in the present war, but he still shows excellent form. It was Hall's second fight during the evening and he won easily on points. The six-round contest between Pte. Sharpe (heavy weight champion of India), Middlesex, and Corpl. Boyes, Royal Irish Rifles, ended in Boyes being knocked out in the second round. Drummer Bailey, Middlesex, defeated Lc.-Corpl. Moore, East Yorks, on points in a four-round contest.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

WANT OF CHEAP POWER IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Jan. 25.

The Industrial Commission reassembled to-day.

Mr. C. A. Innes, Director or Industries, said the policy of dry nursing whether by financial assistance to private enterprise or by pioneering industries was never likely to lead to much result in the field of industrial development. The most hopeful method of making any real impression on the situation would probably be to investigate every possibility in the way of cheap power. It must always be borne in mind that the Madras Presidency could never become a really industrial country until the problem of cheap power had been solved.

MADRAS, Jan. 26.

To-day Mr. Clement Simpson, of Binny and Co., referring to the training of labour, said one of the great difficulties in the development of factory industry in this part of India was the migration of labour and the labourer here disliked factory life and discipline for prolonged periods. The Buckingham and Carnatic Mills with government assistance, had endeavoured to provide elementary education to improve the efficiency and skill of workmen with a degree of success that had been encouraging.

To Sir Rajendranath witness said that he was very much against making elementary education of workmen in mills and factories compulsory though he was in favour of encouraging elementary education amongst the workmen as much as possible.

Mr. R. J. C. Robertson, Mr. A. T. Luker and Mr. A. M. MacDougall were next examined together. They gave evidence representing the Madras Trades Association. Witnesses did not submit any written statements but the note submitted by the Trades Association on the subject of Government aid to industries said that the Trades Association was not in favour of Government giving money grants, bounties or subsidies or advancing of loans without a reasonable rate of interest being charged. Loans should be granted by the Government trade or industrial bank in consultation with and by direction of the director of industries and his advisers when the conditions governing the commencement of such enterprise as might be proposed, proved on investigation to hold out reasonable prospects of success. The Note drew the attention of the Commission to a large number of Indian businesses, mostly small concerns, carried on under European names. This should be checked even by special legislation, if necessary.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 26.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Assistant Surgeon S. N. Mazumdar are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi.

The services of Captain (temporary Major) E. Butterfield, D.S.O., Burma Commission, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Burma.

Lieut.-Colonel J. C. C. Angelo, Deputy Commissioner, Punjab, is posted to Mili-

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr. J. B. M. Gorman is confirmed in the appointment of Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd Grade.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major W. N. Hay, 129th Baluchis, is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding the appointment of temporary General Staff Officer, First Grade, 9th Secunderabad Division.

The undermentioned warrant and non-commissioned officers to be Second-Lieutenants:—King's Liverpool Regiment, Sergt. A. Bennett; Royal Sussex Regiment, Quarter-Master-Sergt. A. Cook; Dorsetshire Regiment, Quarter-Master-Sergt. T. Newman; Durham Light Infantry, Quarter-Master-Sergt. H. Critcley; Royal Regiment of Artillery (Horse) and Royal Field Artillery, Sergt. A. E. Desmond; Royal Garrison Artillery, Company Sergt.-Major J. Allen, Company Sergt.-Major R. F. Everton, Company Sergt.-Major A. J. Lawn, Corpl. V. G. Lambert, Sergt. J Gulliver, Corpl. Sidney Mason.

Majors E. S. Peck and T. A. O. Langston, both I.M.S., are promoted Lieutenant-Colonels.

Lieutenants J. K. Moolan, Feroze and P. De Mello, temporary I.M.S., resign the service.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—

To be Second-Lieutenants (Cavalry Branch)—M. J. Dixon; (Infantry Branch). K. M. Oppenheimer, S. R. Hoff, H. A. Reid, A. C. Perry, H. M. Hainsworth.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Alder officiates as Accountant-General, 1st Class, and Mr. E. M. Cook officiates in 2nd Class.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Lionel Davidson becomes an Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.
tary duty.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. C. Mackintosh, Executive Engineer, is posted to Military duty.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The Metropolitan will arrive at Madras on 10th February and leave on 16th, returning to Calcutta on the following day.

Mr. O. F. Jenkins, C.S., Secretary, Board of Examiners, has one month's leave.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April 1916 to 13th January 1917 are more by Rs. 4,50,52,871 than the figures for corresponding period of 1915-1917.

In connection with the derailment of the 5 up passenger train between Shankerpal'i and Nagalpur on the 23rd instant, it is notified that through running of trains has been resumed.

RACING NOTES.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

The first of this afternoon's events is timed for a quarter-past three. The fields are all full ones and in some cases even embarrassingly, unwieldly and it will not be any easy matter to spot a paying investment here and there in the whole course of the proceedings.

The Melbourne Plate (Mile and a quarter).—The placing should be Kiltoi, the R. R. S.'s pair (Bandit for choice), Silver Thrush and Kim. The distance may be considered a trifle short for the top weight, but he seems to have developed greater pace since Alf. Hoyt has had him under his care and can almost hold his own with the sprinters. In fact it is probably this that deceived Arthur Bowley into thinking that they were not going fast enough in the earlier stages of the Viceroy's Cup and feeling it his duty, in consequence, to set them something like a solid pace himself. If, however, as we have said, Kiltoi finds even so that a furlong or two further would be more to his liking, Bandit, his most formidable opponent, would prefer to cut it down by about the same distance. Kim will probably have to put up two or three lbs. over-weight with Japheth up but, taking it to be likely that he is coming on, this slight unavoidable prodigality should not by any means put him entirely out of court.

The Ayrshire Plate (six furlongs).—After four scratchings, still figures eleven possibles for the number-boards and there is no reason that one can see why Kenilworth, who has been putting up good timing for some time past, although still patently short of high-water condition, should not follow up his preceding success. Vanity Box has been given a liberal douceur of nine lbs. for her defeat by Waynflete and this should enable her to turn the tables on the latter this time while Tollendal who enjoys the hospitality of the same stable, may also take a hand at this revanche and Dorian should be thereabouts.

The Elephanta Plate (five furlongs).—Dollet is not unduly harshly dealt with but it is as well to mention that Haven of Rest is said to have got none too much the best of the start when she last ran with quite a pot of stable-money on her chance.

The Cyprus Plate (seven furlongs).—Will probably find the top-weight scratched in favour of Mohsel, who should certainly make a good bid for the money, but Zaki Pasha and Nizam-ul-Mulk are serious factors and Ajax's unimpeachable claims are in no way, blunted by the fact that his mate East Court has left it to him to bring home the bacon.

The Mahim Plate (one mile).—Burg will surely be well supported. Gafal likes the distance and, if as well as rumour says, he should certainly place. Saood for some reason is to be picked by his stable in preference to Ata Allah. Angler looks like running well and both Tawdry and Investment (the latter for choice) are selections of the "worth-while" kind.

The Parel Plate—Division A (six furlongs).—Tawakul strikes one as having a strong call on the result, Active is fancied by those that ought to know and must certainly be given a sound chance while Mount Pleasant is a likely one and so too Jemadar.

The Parel Plate—Division B (six furlongs).—Paradise, Mint Master and Shatra are entitled to considerable respect on track form and so is Cox— while Bhayram has on more than one occasion received very substantial support from his connections and might very well come to light now.

ALL-INDIA SPORTS.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

The Oval will to-day be the scene of the Y.M.C.A. All-India Open Athletic Sports and a large gathering is hoped for. This is on patriotic as well as sporting grounds, for the proceeds are to go to the Women's Branch of the Bombay War Funds. The admission fee is only one rupee, and these rupees will mean a great deal to those who are risking their lives for the Empire (Invitations have been issued to the convalescent soldiers at all the War Hospitals, and the prizes are to be distributed by Mrs Knight, wife of General Knight, so the proper war-time atmosphere will be secured.

There is the largest number of events ever attempted by the Y.M.C.A. here, and all have attracted a plethora of entries, so sport should be good. The first race will be started at 3-30 punctually.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

The unfinished game connected with the Ladies' Doubles was played yesterday and again proved splendidly contested with a deal of most interesting and high class play. It was anybody's match, and in the last set they were 5 all before Mrs. Blunt and Mrs. Wilson ran out with the next two games.

Mrs. Blunt and Mrs. Wilson beat Mrs. England and Mrs. Reynolds, 2—6, 6—4, 7—5.

Three games have been decided in the Veterans' Doubles, the closest being the one in which Cadell and Pechey beat Hill and Loch. The first set was good, but the second closer, going to six-all.

Symons and Rushton again make a very strong pair with prospects of doing as well as last year. They found little difficulty in disposing of Taylor and Hickman.

The third saw Binning and Orr dispose of Cole and MacDowell rather easily, the latter being in less good form than they have been seen in.

Results:—

Symons and Rushton beat Taylor and Hickman, 6—2, 6—0.

Orr and Binning beat Cole and McDowell, 6—2, 6—3.

Cadell and Pechey beat Majors Hill and Loch, 6—4, 8—6.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency took H. H. the Maharaja of Rewa and the Maharaj Kumar of Cutch to see the site of the Willlingdon Sports Club before breakfast yesterday.

Her Excellency attended the Joint Red Cross War Committee Meeting at the Secretariat at 12-30 p.m. yesterday.

His Excellency laid the Foundation Stone of the New Technical Institute at Matunga last evening.

Mr. Lionel Curtis has left Government House.

Their Excellencies accompanied by Major Greig, Military Secretary, and Captain Studd, A.-D.-C., left Victoria Terminus for Poona at 11-15 p m.

The following dined in the State Bungalow yesterday:—H. H. the Raja of Pudukota, the Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. Mrs. and Miss M. Nethersole, and the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Shepherd, Lieut-Col. and Mrs. T. A. F. R. Oldfield Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Beyts, Mr. and Mrs. G. Wittet, Major T. S. Novis, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Wilson, Mr. W. F. Stuart Menteth, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Lance, Lieutenant and Mrs. Mackenzie Wallis Mr. T. J. Virgo, Bhairava R. C. Durai Raja. The House party consisted of Sir Valentine Chirole. Miss Phyllis Egerton their Execellencies and Staff.

BRITISH RAID NEAR HULLUCH.

ENEMY PARTIES DRIVEN BACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 26.

A British communiqué says we carried out a successful raid at noon in the neighbourhood of Hulluch. Many of the enemy were killed, some were taken prisoners and a dugout was destroyed. We had four men slightly wounded.

We drove off two raiding parties last night eastward of Fauquissart. A third party reached our trenches eastward of Ypres but was immediately driven out and our position reestablished.

There was much aerial activity. Our anti-aircraft guns brought down an enemy machine. In the course of the air fights four others were destroyed and three driven down damaged. Three of ours are missing.

GERMAN ORGANISATIONS BOMBARDED.

LIVELY ARTILLERY STRUGGLE IN UPPER ALSACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 26.

A French communiqué says German organisations and batteries in the region of Luneville and Hartmannsweilerkoff were destructively bombarded.

There was a fairly lively artillery struggle in upper Alsace.

FAILURE OF A GERMAN COUP DE MAIN.

TWO ENEMY AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 26.

A French communiqué says a German *coup de main* after heavy bombardment three kilometres south-east of Berry-au-Bac failed. The enemy left the dead behind.

Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down, including Lieutenant Guynemer's twenty-seventh.

BOMBAY LANDING AND WHARFAGE FEES ACT.

The Bombay Landing and Wharfage Fees Act, has been extended to the following ports:—Bombay, Mahul, Trombay, Panwel, Mora, Karanja, Thal, Alibag, Revdanda, Bankot, Harnai, Dabhol, Borya, Jaygad, Varavda, Ratnagiri, Jaytapur, Vizyadrug, Devgad, Achra, Malwan, Vengorla, Karwar, Tadri, Kumta, Honawar, Bhatkal.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTT' Jan. 26.

At the share market to-day there was more doing in coal shares with prices steady and for the most part unchanged. Jute shares were quiet and irregular with only a small business passing. The share market will be closed to-morrow. Following sales took place:

Coal:—Bokaro and Ramgurh 14-12, 15; Burra Dhemo 13-4; Burrakur 39-4, 39-12; Deoghur 12; 12-4; Gopalichuck 12-8, 12-12; Jainty West 12; New Kessurgarh 14-4, 14-8; North Damuda 13; Pench Valley 272; 270; Raneegunge 38; Sowardih 14, 14-4; Teetulmuri 18, 18-4.

Jute:—Barnagore (ord.) 132; Clive (ord.) 171, 166, 167, 169, 168, 165; Kamarhatty (ord.5)24; 430; Kanknarrah (ord.) 545; Naihati (ord.) 298, 290; Northbrook (ord.) 38-8, 38-12, 39; Reliance (pref.) 115.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo India Jute 5½ (deb) 98; Bengal Assam Steam (pref.) 2 x, 11 p.; Cawnpore Sugar (ord.) 180, 181; India General (pref.) 134, 135; Muree Brewery 168; Port Shipping 21; Sara Serajgunj Railway 98; Titaghur Paper (pref.) 91.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 74-6 to 74-10 and small lots were done at Rs. 74-12 to 75.

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS

◆

LEADING ARTICLES. PAGE.
The War Council 8
Indian Indenture 8
NOTES OF THE DAY 8
SPECIAL ARTICLE.
The Fundamentals of Indan Industry. 7 8
FOREIGN CABLES.
The War 9
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.
Victoria Technical Institute 7
Racing Notes 7
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS 6
GENERAL NEWS.
Mrs. Besant & C. P. Government ... 10
A Nation Dishonoured 10
Maharaja of Bikaner Entertained ... 11
Services Commission 10
COMMERCIAL 6
THE WEATHER 6
ILLUSTRATION 11

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, January, 27th. 1917.

THE WAR COUNCIL.

◆

In the interview which he has accorded the representative of the Australian United Cable Service the Prime Minister has defined as clearly as is possible under the circumstances the nature of the questions with which the coming Council of Empire will have to deal. Mr. Lloyd George makes it clear that this is not to be an Imperial Conference in the sense that we have hitherto understood that term. The Imperial Conferences of the past have been largely of a purely consultative character and have had no sort of constitutional sanction or power. They have discussed problems affecting the Empire as a whole, while leaving out of the Conference the greatest State in the Empire, merely admitting the Secretary of State for India occasionally to their discussions for their own convenience. The Conferences have, in fact, been more in the nature of Colonial Conferences than real Imperial conferences. The decisions arrived at, moreover, have had no binding effect and the various members of the Conference have been free to act upon them or not as they liked. The assembly that is to meet next month or in March is, as Mr. George has pointed out, of an entirely different character. It is not to be merely a conference for purposes of discussion but a real Council of Empire, an executive body which will decide questions of vital and immediate importance and whose decisions, we take it from what Mr. George has said, will be accepted and carried into effect by his Majesty's Government. Those questions, however, will be confined to the immediate problems of the conduct of the war and those that will arise when negotiations for peace begin.

In all these matters the Overseas Dominions and India,—for so the Prime Minister lays it down,—are to have a voice and vote. Beyond them, however, the Council of Empire will not go, as seems to have been supposed in some quarters. We take it, for instance, in particular, that this Council will not concern itself with any discussion of the great question of Imperial reconstruction. That is for the future. For that neither the Home Government or the Governments of the Dominions have received any mandate, and it is clear that the problem cannot be tackled until the whole question has been referred to their electorates. The two main things which the new Imperial Council,—the Cabinet of the Empire as Mr. Lloyd George appropriately calls it,—will have to discuss are the means to be pursued for the future prosecution of the war and the preparation for peace. In the former are included such questions as the more extended utilisation of the man-power of the Empire and its material and financial resources, for it may yet be that very much larger sacrifices in all three departments will have to be made. In the latter are included the delicate questions that will arise regarding the occupied and conquered territories of the enemy in Asia, Africa and Oceania. In all these matters India has very vital concern and it is in the highest degree gratifying to find that Mr. Llloyd George is uncompromising in his realisation of this fact. He says,

> *The Empire has thrown itself heart and soul into the war and we should be failing in our duty if we did not take every possible step to see that its leaders got together from time to time. You do not suppose that we think that the overseas nations can raise and place in the field armies containing an enormous proportion of their best manhood and not want to have a say, and a real say, in determining the use to which they are to be put? That seems to us an impossible and undemocratic proposition and that is why one of the first acts of the new Government was to ask the overseas Premiers to come over, not to a formal Imperial Conference, but to sit in the executive Cabinet of the Empire.*

Every word of this applies as much to India as to the self-governing Dominions and no question of distinction of race or blood can be allowed to prevent it from so applying. And the Prime Minister himself adds:—

> *That is why we have arranged for a representative of India which has rendered invaluable assistance to our common cause to be present also.*

In the concluding passage of his statement, as telegraphed by Reuter, Mr. Lloyd George again uses phrases and expresses hopes and views as to the future from which it would be impossible for any discriminating and honest thinker to exclude India and the Indian people. As Mr. George says, it is too soon to talk about after the war,"—meaning that the Cabinet could not concern themselves with that? The first task is to finish the war but that is no reason why the afterwards and what it will bring should not be looked in the face and discussed, just as Mr. George himself discusses it. And though, as he says, the forthcoming War Council cannot deal with these fundamental post-war problems "it may afford some insight into the form they may take." Mr. George's changed "angle of vision" applies to the whole Empire. He sees that it is impossible that the peoples who make up the British Empire can have stood steadfastly together with their Allies to overthrow a brutal and inhuman machine for the destruction of human liberties and not have discovered new ground for friendship. "We stand," he says, "at this moment on the verge of the greatest liberation the world has ever seen since the French Revolution."

> *Do you tell me that people who have stood together and staked literally everything in order to bring about that liberation are not going to find some way of perpetuating that unity afterwards on an equal basis, I am certain that they will. Further, there will be much for them to do. The peace terms will be only a beginning. After they are satisfactorily arranged we shall have to set to work to build up that ordered freedom and fraternity which is the only security for human peace and progress and which militarism has destroyed, and is it not certain that nations which have borne the heat and the burden of the day in overthrowing that militarism will take a leading share in building that new earth which they have made possible by their sacrifice?*

Let us say again that India must share in that ordered freedom and fraternity and assist in building that new earth which she, like others, has made possible by her sacrifice. And so, if the War Council of British peoples is not the least important of the foundations for the work we shall have do together in the future, then it is not less important that India should be assured now and not in some vague future of the position which she is to occupy in the discussions of the present and the future.

Unfortunately that position remains undefined, vague and unsatisfactory and there is a suspicion that it is intended to be one of lesser reponsibility and respect and even actual inferiority. A contemporary, somewhat impertinently takes us to task for suggesting that the proposed representation of India at the coming sittings of the War Council is unsatisfactory and not of the kind foreshadowed in Lord Hardinge's speech in 1915. In the first place our critic would be better entitled to question our attitude if it could tell us what the representation of India is going to be. We challenge it to do so. Mr. Chamberlain first said "I shall be a member" but that the representatives from India would assist him. Now he speaks of two of the representatives assisting him and the third "accompanying" him. We want to know what this means. Does it mean that the Maharaja of Bikanir is going into the Council and that Sir S. P. Simha is not? That would be an invidious distinction of which we should be entitled to complain. British India and the Indian States stand on a different footing and separate representation for them is as necessary as separate representation for Australia and New Zealand; nor can one be placed on a superior footing to the other. But let us know definitely what the position is before we are asked finally to approve of it. Who is going into the Council and who is not? Mr. George again talks of "a representative of India." That can hardly mean Mr. Chamberlain. Is India to be represented or not? Let us know that first. We do not want to establish a precedent of inferiority for the future, and we are therefore not guilty of ingratitude for an innovation but reasonably fearful both for the present and the future. Rights which are not asserted in the beginning are the more likely to be ignored in the future. We are not ignorant of the nature of an Imperial Conference or unaware that the War Council stands on a different footing. It was Mr. Chamberlain who dragged in Lord Hardinge's speech and applied what he foreshadowed to the War Council, and, in fact, said that the present proposal for the representation of India was in accordance with what Lord Hardinge foreshadowed. It is for that very reason that we pointed out that the difficulties which Lord Hardinge enunciated in connection with an Imperial Conference had no application at all to the representation of India in the War Council. India wants direct representation now. There is no difficulty in the way if people will only honestly decide to put the generous sentiments they are so fond of expressing about India into practice. We are not particularly concerned to defend ourselves against criticism of the sort referred to and accusations of ignorance. The fact remains that those who have taken the trouble to read what we have written in these columns, not only recently but on many occasions, know that we have dealt exhaustively over and over again with all the points of which we are presumptuously alleged to be ignorant. We know what public feeling is in regard to this matter in this country and the unfortunate consequences if it should be slighted or ignored. The Empire will not fall if the Maharaja of Bikanir and Sir S. P. Sinha go into the Council on equal terms with the representatives of the self-governing Dominions,—not even if Mr. Chamberlain and Sir James Meston stay outside. On the other hand, the "foundations for the work that we have to do in the future" will be the better and more securely laid.

INDIAN INDENTURE.

◆

Mr. C. F. Andrews has written a crisp and useful letter to the "Pioneer" in reference to the criticisms published in that journal. "My warrant for the assertion," he says, "that it is openly stated in Fiji that 'an assurance has been given from London that the indenture system is to be allowed to go on for another five years before abolition takes place,' is derived from a series of letters which I have received from responsible persons in that colony. I may add that this information has been amply corroborated from other reliable sources." In view of this emphatic and reiterated confirmation of the proposed continuation of the pressent abomination, Indian public opinion, we think, can not afford to lose any time in making the most earnest and unequivocal representations to Government that such a step would be a flagrant violation of the universal sentiment of the Indian people, which has been shocked and outraged by the disclosure of the prevailing condition of things in Fiji.

Mr. Andrews also clearly expresses and defines the Indian position in regard to Lord Hardinge's pledge.

> Those who felt most deeply (he says) the basal immorality of the present system accepted with thankfulness Lord Hardinge's announcement of its coming abolition. But they were no party to any compact or understanding, which the Secretary of State might have made at that time, with the Colonial Office. Nor did they, for one moment, suppose that Lord Hardinge's personal plea, for a certain amount of delay in carrying out the abolition, would imply a period of five years,—or, to put it in other words, that ten years in all might have to elapse before the last group of indentured labourers had served their full term.

As Mr. Andrews says, had there been any such idea at the time, immediate and effective protests would doubtless have been raised in this country. But now, after nearly a whole year has passed without anything having been done in the matter (Mr. Andrews himself had anticipated the "delay" to mean about a year's duration) women from India are still going out in the proportion of one woman for every three men, and the moral evil, in consequence, is getting steadily worse.

The Government can no longer ignore the question which, in the present instance, means that they cannot very well allow, by passive acquiescence, the perpetuation of a state of things which amounts to systematised depravity. There can be no possible doubt as to the facts: they have been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Government: they have been attested by a variety of independent and unimpeachable corroboration. The immoral proportion of women to men, deliberately adopted and enforced, is alone a damning detail. For the rest the figures of suicides among indentured Indians in Fiji (20 times as high as in India), and murders (more than 80 times as numerous) tell their own appalling tale. No wonder that Mr. Andrews says, with studious moderation, that "it is neither good for India, nor for Fiji, that a system which has produced this effect *should go on for a day longer.*" What Mr. Andrews says all India, irrespective of community or Province, is feeling to-day with an intensity which it behoves the Government to recognise and meet in a spirit of sympathetic statesmanship. An index of the passionate indignation that the Fiji revelations have aroused among men and women throughout the country is to be found in the moving speech delivered by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu the other day at the Allahabad demonstration. Mrs. Naidu is not a politician, but she has done a public service of first-rate importance alike to the public and the Government by courageously setting forth the facts and the feelings as they exist in this matter throughout the country. We cannot but hope that Government will not turn a deaf ear to the appeal.

Notes of the Day.

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Mrs. Besant and the C. P. Government.

The Chief Commissioner of Berar received yesterday morning an important deputation on behalf of the Provincial Conference, which presented a copy of the resolutions. In the course of his reply Sir Benjamin Robertson utilized the occasion to make some extraordinary and *ex parte* statements in regard to Mrs. Besant's recent exclusion from the Central Provinces. The first question that must be asked is why the facts and charges which the Chief Commissioner now puts forward, were not given in the official statement which was made on the subject at the time by his Government.

The Order of Exclusion.

Everyone knows that the object for which Mrs. Besant wanted to go within the jurisdiction of the C. P. Government was to preside at the Theosophical Conference. Her exclusion was, however, obviously intended to prevent her participation in the deliberations of the Provincial Conference. Yet the Chief Commissioner told the deputation that "the matter had nothing to do with your Conference," and was even good enough to "add an acknowledgment of the moderation with which your proceedings were conducted"! So far Sir Benjamin Robertson has been on the plane of self-contradiction. Now for his allegations.

Sir B. Robertson's Allegations.

Sir Benjamin talks airly and importantly of "a separate political demonstration quite unconnected with your Conference," and of an "emissary whom Mrs. Besant sent to Amraoti."

> The speech made by this emissary was without effect. But it was from the beginning to the end a vilification of the British Government calculated to arouse racial feeling and to produce results which have to be guarded against and which the Defence of India Act is intended to guard against at a time like the present. Perhaps, I should hardly say from the beginning to the end the speech also made a profession of loyalty. All I can say is that this type of loyalty is different from the loyalty and from the real anxiety for the maintenance of the British Government expressed to me personally in this very room in the early days of August, 1914, by some of you gentlemen whom I am now addressing.

All that an amazed public can ask is why, if the facts were as represented by the Chief Commissioner, a criminal prosecution of the "emissary" was not undertaken by his Government. The omission appears to have been no less significant than this belated accusation which the Chief Commissioner advanced on an occasion when he could not have been directly contradicted.

Official "Loyalty."

We must say that Sir Benjamin's unsubstantiated story of the "Emissary" and his speech is not likely to carry conviction with many people. The country has good reason to remember vividly that the executive reading of political speeches has a way of being diametrically opposed to their judicial interpretation. The public therefore are not prepared to take the Chief Commissioner's oracular utterance on trust. Also, we must emphatically repudiate the right which Sir Benjamin claims to lay down what is "loyalty" and what is not. The vast majority of people in India are intensely loyal to the King-Emperor and to the British connection without necessarily feeling any particular attachment to certain officials and their ways. It is notorious, on the other hand, that executive officers like Sir Benjamin can only conceive "loyalty" on the part of Indians in terms of general subservience to officialdom. Therefore, he is not a good judge of loyalty.

The Channel Tunnel.

According to "The Economist," the association "Amitié Franco-Etrangere" which has been established in France with the object of strengthening the relations between the Allied countries, has issued the first number of a monthly publication, entitled the "Revue Franco-Etrangèro." The leading article, dealing with the Channel Tunnel, is contributed by Sir Francis Fox, who, after describing engineering details, points out that every soldier, horse, and pound of ammunition, guns, vehicles, and nearly all food, have had to be transported across the Channel at great expense. Had a tunnel existed, labour in docks and on ships would not have been required. The military gain of being able to carry troops and munitions without change, and to bring back the sick and wounded with a minimum of suffering and fatigue, would have been beyond measure, while the release of warships convoying vessels would have represented a saving, probably, of some millions.

ATHENS MURDERS.

◆

GREECE EXPRESSES REGRET.

SALUTING OF ALLIES' FLAGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 26.

Reuters learns that the Greek Government has handed to the Allies a Note formally expressing regret for the events of December 1st and 2nd.

ATHENS, Jan. 25.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 26.

The ceremonial saluting of the Allies' flags in accordance with the demand in the ultimatum will take place on the 27th instant. The Allied Ministers, Commander-in-Chief and representatives of the Allied navies will attend.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN THE EAST.

◆

ENEMY DISLODGED EAST OF TIRUL SWAMP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 26.

A Russian wireless communiqué says after violent fighting we dislodged and threw back the enemy eastward of the Tirul swamp.

We took the offensive south-east of the river Aa but the Germans took counter-offensive and threw us back one-third of a mile.

INTENSE COLD IN ROUMANIA.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 9-0 p.m., Jan. 26.

A Jassy message to "The Times" says that intense cold has practically stopped military operations

RUSSIAN SUBMARINE'S FEAT

◆

FIVE ENEMY SCHOONERS SUNK IN BOSPHORUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 26.

A Russian wireless communiqué says our submarine sank four schooners in the Bosphorus and drove three others ashore.

MINERS FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

◆

COLLIERIES NOTIFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 26.

It is stated that collieries have been notified of calling up of certain classes of miners for military service, including those who have entered mines since the war. Some surface workers and officials will be taken also eligible men who have been habitual time losers.

LABOUR REPRESENTATIVES IN GOVERNMENT.

◆

ACTION ENDORSED BY PARTY CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 26.

The Annual Conference of the Labour Party at Manchester overwhelmingly endorsed the action of the Labour representatives in joining the Government.

JAPANESE BUDGET.

◆

RECORD FOREIGN TRADE IN 1916.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 26.

The Japanese budget was introduced in the Diet to-day. It provides for the application of eight millions to foreign market from the sinking fund, the issue of nearly fourteen millions in domestic loans and one and a half millions in the supplementary naval vote.

Last year's foreign trade was a record, the exports amounting to one hundred and twelve millions and imports to seventy-five millions sterling.

SALE OF FOREIGN SECURITIES

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 9-0 p.m., Jan. 26.

An order in Council renders compulsory the sale or loan to the Treasury of foreign securities required to regulate the exchange. Hitherto this has been voluntary.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON IMPERIAL WAR COUNCIL.

"ORDERED FREEDOM AND FRATERNITY."

IMPORTANT NAVAL CONFERENCE.

◆

POLICY IN MEDITERRANEAN DISCUSSED.

CLOSER CO-ORDINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 24.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 26.

The Allied Naval War Council in London reached a complete understanding and there is every reason to hope that it will result in strengthening the Allies' sea power.

LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 9-0 p.m., Jan. 26.

The Admiralty says:—During the last few days an important naval conference has been held at the Admiralty between the British, French and Italian Admiralties. It discussed the naval policy in the Mediterranean.

Great Britain's delegates were Sir Edward Carson; Admiral Sir John Jellicoe; Commodore Haisey, Fourth Sea Lord, and Vice-Admiral Oliver, Chief of the Staff.

France's delegates were:—Rear-Admiral Lacaze, Minister of Marine; Vice-Admiral Debon, Chief of the Staff; Rear-Admiral Fatou and Rear-Admiral de L'Ostende, the Naval Attache in London.

The delegates of Italy were:—Vice-Admiral Corsi, Minister of Marine; Rear-Admiral Marzoli, sub-Chief of the Staff and Captain D. Villarey, the Naval Attache in London.

Moreover Signor Dallolio, the Italian Minister of Munitions, and M. de Joly, French Director of Shipping, and Signor Ancona, Italian Under-Secretary for Transports, attended, and also naval and civilian experts.

Mr. Lloyd George indicated the proposals which in the British Government's opinion would tend to closer coordination and more effective unity of action of the Allied forces in the Mediterranean.

The results were entirely satisfactory. The decisions were important, affecting besides naval operations, use of shipping, control of trade routes and other cognate problems.

ENEMY VESSEL SHELLS SUFFOLK COAST.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 0-25 a.m., Jan. 27.

It is officially announced that a small German vessel, which has not been identified, approached the Suffolk coast last night and fired shells. There were no casualties and the damage done was insignificant.

THE ATLANTIC RAIDER.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 9-0 p.m., Jan. 26.

A telegram from Pernambuco says that the captured steamer St. Theodore was despatched on a raiding expedition on December 28th. Many officers on the German raider wore iron crosses for service in the Moewe.

When the Mount Temple was sunk the horses that constituted her cargo, swam towards the raider but were shot from the deck by the officers and crew.

WAR AGAINST SHIPPING.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 26.

The steamers Tremeadow (British), Reinunga (Norwegian) and Klampenborg (Danish) have been sunk. One boat full of people from the Tremeadow is missing.

GERMAN ESPIONAGE IN SWEDISH WATERS.

◆

A FINN ARRESTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 26.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables:—

London, January 24.—A wireless message from Buenos Ayres says that Argentine, Brazil and Chile have decided to watch the German steamers more closely and to remove the crews.

London, January 24.—A widespread system of German espionage to which most of the torpedoing in Swedish waters is attributable has been discovered and a Finn, who is believed to have reported the movements of Russian and British ships has been arrested.

IMPERIAL WAR COUNCIL.

◆

MR. LLOYD GEORGE INTERVIEWED.

SCOPE OF COUNCIL'S WORK OUTLINED.

TO "PERPETUATE UNITY AFTERWARDS ON AN EQUAL BASIS."

CONSTITUTIONAL RECONSTRUCTION.

◆

"THINGS NEVER CAN BE THE SAME AFTER THE WAR AS THEY WERE BEFORE IT."

◆

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 9 a.m., Jan. 26.

Mr. Lloyd George, in an important intetview on the subject of the forthcoming Imperial War Council, with the London correspondent of the Australian United Cable Service, said:—

"I do not wish to interfere in any way with the affairs of a great self-governing dominion, but we took the step of urgently inviting the Dominion Premiers to London in spite of the fact that it might cause much inconvenience locally, because we desired their advice and assistance in coming to decisions about the conduct of war or negotiations for peace. Australia knows I am no jingo and that my record contains no journeyings into flamboyant imperialism, yet I regard this Council as marking the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the Empire. The war has changed us, Heaven knows; it has taught us more than we yet understand. It has opened a new age for us and we want to go into that age together with our fellows overseas just as we have come through darkness together and shed our blood and treasure together."

COUNCIL'S SCOPE OF WORK

It was obvious, however, that in Mr. Lloyd George's mind the first duty of the Council would be to consider the immediate task of winning the war. Mr. Lloyd George continued:—

"The Empire War Council will deal with all general questions affecting the war. The Prime Ministers or their representatives will be temporary members of the War Cabinet and we propose to arrange that all matters of first rate importance shall be considered at a series of special meetings. Nothing affecting the Dominions, the conduct of war or negotiations for peace will be excluded from its purview. There will, of course, be domestic questions which each part of the Empire must settle for itself, questions such as recruiting in the United Kingdom or home legislation. Such domestic matters will be our only reservation, but we propose that everything else shall be, so to speak, on the table."

Q.—Will discussions include such matters as the fate of the German colonies?

Mr. Lloyd George replied:—"That is one obvious question but there are many questions of equal moment. All difficult problems connected with making peace, as was stated in the Government's invitation, will be threshed out, the war policy of the Empire will be clearly definded, and of great importance is what I may call the preparation for peace. That will involve the question not only of demobilisation but such after-war questions as the migration of our people to other parts of the Empire, the settlement of soldiers on land and commerce and industry."

WHY INDIA IS BEING REPRESENTED.

Q.—You have not hesitated to depart from presedents?

Mr. Lloyd George replied:—"We certainl have not but in these days we cannot hesitate because we are breaking precedents The Empire has thrown itself heart and soul into the war and we should be failing in our duty if we did not take every possible step to see that its leaders got together from time time. You do not suppose that we think that the overseas nations can raise and place in the field armies containing enormous proportion of their best manhood and not want to have a say, and a real say, in determining the use to which they are to be put? That seems to us an impossible and undemocratic proposition and that is why one of the first acts of the new Government was to ask the overseas Premiers to come over, not to a formal Imperial Conference, but to sit in the executive Cabinet of the Empire, and that is why we have arranged for a representative of India, which has rendered invaluable service to our common cause, to be present also.

Q:—This implies that the Conference should meet as soon as possible.

Ans.—"Certainly. The war is not won yet and we want to concert our efforts so that we may exert our maximum strength at a critical moment. Further, we are most anxious that during the last and most trying phase of the war the British Empire may present to the world an absolutely united front. Up to the present, the British Government has shouldered the responsibility for the policy of the war practically alone. It now wishes to know that in its measures for prosecuting the war to a finish and in its negotiations for peace it will be carrying out the policy agreed upon by the representatives of the whole Empire sitting in a plenary council together."

CONSTITUTIONAL RECONSTRUCTION.

Q.:—What about after the war?

Ans.—"If you mean by that constitutional reconstruction I can only say it is too soon to talk about after the war, but I can say this, that things can never be the same after the war as they were before it. Five democracies, all parts of one Empire, cannot shed their blood and treasure with a heroism and disregard of cost which has been beyond all praise, without leaving memories of comradeship and great accomplishment which will never die. Of this I am certain. The peoples of the Empire will have found a unity in the war such as never existed before, a unity not only in history but of purpose. What practical change in the imperial organisation that will mean, I will not venture to predict. That it will involve some change is certain. I believe that all statesmen of the old country and the dominions who have spoken about it are unanimous on that point. The forthcoming War Council, however, cannot deal with these fundamental post-war problems but it may afford some insight into the form they may take."

Q.:—Then you are sanguine about the future of the Empire?

Ans.—"If we se the war through I certainly am. You do not suppose the great combination of peoples who make up the Empire can have stood steadfastly together with their Allies in order to discredit and overthrow the most brutal and inhuman machine for the destruction of human liberties ever seen and not have discovered a new ground for friendship. We stand at this moment on the verge of the greatest liberation the world has seen since the French Revolution. Do you tell me that people who have stood together and staked literally everything in order to bring about that liberation are not going to find some way of perpetuating that unity afterwards on an equal basis, I am certain that they will. Further, there will be much for them to do. The peace terms will be only a beginning. After they are satisfactorily arranged we shall have to set to work to build up that ordered freedom and fraternity which is the only security for human peace and progress and which militarism has destroyed, and is it not certain that nations which have borne the heat and the burden of the day in overthrowing that militarism will take a leading share in building that new earth which they have made possible by their sacrifice? No, if we endure to the end I have small fears for the future, and not the least important of the foundations for work we shall have to do together in that future will be this War Council of British peoples."

PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPEECH.

◆

MR. ROOSEVELT'S JEER.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS ELATED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Jan. 26.

Mr. Roosevelt describes President Wilson's speech as a grandiloquent promise made with the object of concealing the Administration's pitiful ignominy and shirking. He says it is ridiculous and insincere to mouth about righteousness unless the Government is prepared to take up an emphatic position regarding the deportations from France and Belgium and submarine murders and brings peace and justice to Mexico.

The American provincial press is generally puzzled by the speech and reminds President Wilson that the United States lacks the sea and land power necessary to enforce its will.

The German-American newspapers are elated at the utterance which, they declare follows the line of the recent statements of German statesmen.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 24.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Jan. 26.

The Austrian Press agrees with President Wilson's main contentions, especially regarding the freedom of the seas, but points out that peace without victory is opposed to the Entente's demands.

COUNT TISZA AGREES WITH DR. WILSON.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 26.
Recd. 0-25 a.m., Jan. 27.

In the Hungarian Parliament Count Tisza referred to Dr. Wilson's speech and said that he would extend sympathetic greeting to any effort to restore peace. Therefore he was inclined to continue to exchange views regarding peace with the United States but the Entente war aims which meant the disintegration of Austria-Hungary, were irreconcilable with Dr. Wilson's aims.

He asserted that Hungary honoured the principle of nationalities. Indeed the free development of the nations of South-eastern Europe was only completely realisable by the existence of the domination of Austria-Hungary. Therefore he concluded we are completely in agreement with Dr. Wilson.

HOLLAND AND WILSON'S ESSAY.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, Jan. 25.
Recd. 9-0 p.m., Jan. 26.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has expressed the opinion that it would not be a wise policy for the Netherlands to bind herself to exercise economic or military compulsion against any other Power as outlined in Dr. Wilson's speech.

VIEWS OF AMERICAN JURISTS.

◆

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 26.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

London 24th January:—While one or two papers here have apparently been more impressed than amused by Dr. Wilson's latest utterance the American jurists are considering whether his proposals could be carried out. Under the United States present constitution it is beyond question that the President cannot make war without the consent of the Congress. The question whether a treaty whereby the United States, as a member of the League to enforce peace, undertook to make war against the aggressor in a conflict wherein she had no direct interest would be valid is open to considerable doubt. It will be remembered that American arbitration treaties have in the past been rendered ineffective by the necessity of provinding that in each dispute a separate treaty of arbitration must be approved by the Senate. Very little knowledge of American politics is required in order to judge the value of such an arrangement in intimidating a power as well prepared for immediate acion as Germany was in 1914.

JAPAN'S PRACTICAL SYMPATHY.

◆

ASSOCIATION FOR RELIEF OF ALLIED SICK AND WOUNDED AT TOKYO.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

TOKIO, Jan. 24.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Jan. 26.

An association for the relief of the Allied sick and wounded has been established here. A millionaire speaker at a meeting urged that at least two millions sterling should be subscribed nationally. Premier Terauchi said it was time Japan demonstrated her sympathy practically.

THE FUNDAMENTALS OF INDIAN INDUSTRY.

◆

(BY A SERVANT OF INDIA.)

II.

MOBILIZING THE COMMERCIAL INSTINCT OF THE NATION.

I have pointed out how even if we get all that we desired at the hands of the Government, we would not progress unless some essentials were sought and applied as remedies for the disastrous state of things that have continued and are likely to continue. We must find out some fundamentals on which the industrial progress will depend and hence we must go to the root of it. If certain fundamentals like Government support and subsidies and a truly sincere and honest fiscal policy are necessary, certain other kinds of onerous duties lie on us. The first thing required is the mobilizing of the commercial and trading instincts of the commercial races who already possess them, the development and expansion of their commercial activities and instincts in all possible directions and stimulating the commercial traits and faculties in those that have not inherited them. It cannot be denied and it will be obvious to all that this must form the crux of the whole problem and we must clinch the industrial situation by this means only. No two phrases have been so often used in this war and no two phrases have become the current coin of all as "The angle of vision" and "mobilizing" and "mobilizing" can never be put to better use in India at this juncture, than with regard to the commercial talent and power of the nation. If the mobilization of the raw materials and industrial resources of the country be the outcome of the Industrial Commission, then the true industrial spirit must step in to save ourselves from foreign competition and exploitation.

THE COMMERCIAL RACES.

Hence, it is a matter of surprise that this aspect of the question has not attracted the attention that it deserves nor dawned on the minds of many. The Industrial Commission, too, in their rather exhaustive list of questions coming up to 112, have omitted from their purview certain other equally important and germane questions. There are no enquiries about what classes and races are engaged in commerce and industry and banking, what portion of the existing trade and industries is in the hands of our people and what portion is in the hands of foreigners and why certain classes have not shown the least aptitude or capacity for trade and industry even though an inexhaustible field of resources lies at their very doors. Hence I would suggest some investigation on these lines to official or non-official bodies: (1) In each province, what races, castes or classes are engaged in commerce and industry? (2) What percentage of the trade and industries is in the hands of the Indians; of which, what portion is in the hands of castes known to be uncommercial? This must open itself to a long vista of interesting enquiries to students of economics and sociology. It is usual to talk of the fighting races of India or the intellectual classes; but I have not up to now seen so much prominence given to the commercial races of India. If heterogeneity be the eternal curse and the perpetual drawback bestowed on this unfortunate country by an over-jealous and inscrutable Omnipotence and ever to be mercilessly cast on our faces by designing and intriguing and interested enemies, it has not been also without a modicum of compensatory advantages as a solvent for some, at any rate, of our difficulties. It is this that saved us from greater shame by presenting to the Empire the sturdy strength and valour of our fighting races at the crisis in August, 1914, and made many "militarist" patriots thank Parasurama for sparing some of the choicest sons of those fighting races. It is this which saves us from the impudent and egregious comparison with Central Africa, by the virility of our intellectual classes. But more than all, it is this that has blessed us with some of the finest mercantile and trading races who can stand up to any other nation in the world and who have saved us from complete exploitation or pauperisation. It is a matter for gratification that those races, at least, have saved us from total insolvency or dependency and I refuse to think what would be our industrial position, our national wealth and income but for them. Hence, all honour to them for keeping the trade and industry flag flying under the most discouraging circumstances whereby the Government pursued not merely a *laissez faire* policy, but a retrograde *laissez faire* policy,—or moving towards the tail as Sir N. Chandavarker would say,—in its excise duty on cotton goods and with no export duty on raw cotton, a sort of unnatural parental affection of our paternal Government which develops and takes on the colour of cannibalism.

THE NEED FOR SUCH ENQUIRY.

Now, the necessity for such questions or enquiries will be obvious to anyone who bestows a thought on our industrial situation or takes a general survey of our commerce and industries. In India, for ages, the trade and industry have been centred in the hands of certain races and castes and these have inherited the commercial instincts, while those who talk loudest about

(Continued on page 10.)

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SERVICES COMMISSION

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

ABOLITION OF DIVISION INTO IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.

The following is a summary of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission regarding the Education Department:

(i) The present educational officers in each province should be regrouped into separate bodies, according as they belong either to the administrative branch or to a particular college or lie outside these two groups in a special class. No change from one main group to another should ordinarily be permitted, but transfer from the staff of one college to that of another should be allowed.

(ii) Both the administrative and the collegiate branches of the department should be organised on the basis of the work to be done into two classes. The present division into imperial and provincial services should be abandoned. The details of this reorganisation should be worked out by each local Government.

(iii) The cadre of the present Indian educational service should be increased by at least one-third to form the new class I. Class II. should be as large as the work to be done requires.

(iv) Members of the college staffs who are class I. officers should be called lecturers; those who are class II. officers assistant lecturers or demonstrators, and members of the subordinate services teachers in their particular subject. The use of the title "professor" should be restricted to university professors or to persons specially authorised to use it as a reward for original work.

(v) Twenty professorships should be created for the higher branches of study, either through the medium of grants in aid to the universities or by additions to the college staffs, or through the formation of a central institute of arts and sciences.

(vi) Approximately three-quarters of the number of posts in class I., as reorganised, should be recruited for in Europe, provided that suitable candidates are forthcoming, and one-quarter in India. As new posts are created, recruitment in Europe and India should be so adjusted that the additional officers will be taken half from the one country and half from the other.

(vii) Class II. should be recruited for in India.

(viii) Special posts, in which category should be included any headmasterships not of class I. standing which it may be desired to fill from Europe, should be treated on their merits. The proposed twenty new professorships should be filled by the best persons available, whether from India or from Europe.

(ix) Special efforts should be made to provide for the due representation of the various communities on the administrative side of the class II. staff, so far as this is compatible with efficiency.

(x) On the administrative side half the class I. posts which are to be filled in India should be reserved for direct recruits and half given to class II. officers, provided qualified candidates are available. On the collegiate side the proportions should be two-thirds and one-third respectively. The proportion of class II. posts to be filled by promotion from the subordinate service should be left to be determined by the local authorities.

(xi) The member nominated to represent local experience on the committee which advises on selections for the Indian educational service in the United Kingdom should not have left India more than five years beforehand. An Indian in touch with the Indian student community in the United Kingdom should be added to the committee, and more personal touch should be established between the committee and individuals interested in the cause of Indian education in the various univerties and educational institutions in the United Kingdom. The committee should interview likely Indian students before their return to India, even though there may be no vacancy to be filled.

(xii) Committees of five members should be set up in each province to advice on the selection of candidates for direct appointment in India to class I. or class II. of the service. Appointments in India to class I. should be made by the Government of India and to class II. by the local Governments. In cases involving technical qualifications specialists should be consulted if necessary.

(xiii) Promotion from class II. to class I. should be made under the orders of the Government of India on the recommendation of local Governments, and from the subordinate service to class II. under the orders of the local Governments.

(xiv) Where an officer appointed directly to class I. in India has not had full teaching experience or training in research methods, he should be treated as a probationer, and not be confirmed until he has acquired the same experience and is of the same age as his colleagues from Europe. Where such an officer has not been educated in a European university, power should be taken to require him to go to Europe for a term of post-graduate work. Officers appointed directly to the administrative side of class II. should be graduates of an Indian university or of a university in the United Kingdom, or should hold an equivalent qualification. Officers appointed directly to the collegiate side should possess ordinarily the M.A., or an equivalent degree.

(xv) Recruits to the Indian educational service who are selected in England should be on probation for two years. Officers other than the probationers referred to in paragraph 18, who are appointed to class I., class II., or any special appointment in India, should also be on probation for two years.

(xvi) Before taking over independent charge as a chief inspector, a directly appointed officer on the administrative side of class I. should have worked under the supervision of a headmaster for one year, and thereafter as a headmaster for four years.

(xvii) A departmental test should be instituted to ensure that every administrative officer in class I. is able to test the teaching of a class in the vernacular. A less severe test will suffice for collegiate officers, and the local Governments should have power to exempt teachers of specialist subjects from passing any language test. Training colleges should be developed so as to provide adequate training for officers of the administrative branch appointed directly to class II.

(xviii) Incremental scales of pay should be adopted both for class I. and class II. In class I. there should be different scales for about the first 18 years of service for recruits who are appointed in England and in India respectively. Salaries should be increased to the extent stated both in class I. and class II.

(xix) Local Governments should at once consider the additional staff required in both class I. and class II. to meet the increased needs of education.

(xx) On the administrative side of class I. additions should be made to the cadre for leave and deputation reserves based on the actual requirements of the last five years. A small training reserve should also be provided. On the collegiate side of class I. a small reserve should be kept by the Government of India to fill unexpected vacancies in the more popular chairs.

(xxi) The orders regarding the selection of directors of public instruction should be qualified to lay stress on the need for local experience and adequate seniority.

(xxii) The directorships of public instruction should be open to both branches of the service.

(xxiii) Directors of public instruction should be given regular and direct access to the head of the province, or the member in charge of education where there is a council form of government.

(xxiv) All future entrants to class I. who, when they enter the service, draw salary at the lower of the two rates propounded, should come under the Indian service leave rules, and should continue under them throughout their careers. Other officers should come under the European service leave rules. Class II officers should be under the Indian service leave rules. A separate decision should be taken on the merits in the case of special appointments. The taking of study leave should be encouraged in the collegiate branch.

(xxv) Members of class I. and of class II., subject to the general provisos, should be permitted to reckon as service qualifying for superannuation pension the number of completed years by which their age at the time of appointment exceeded 25. Directors of public instruction and officers selected to fill posts in the grade of Rs. 1,500—50—1,750 a month should be eligible for special additional pensions.

(xxvi) There should be a women's educational service to comprise class I., class II., and special appointments, and the rules for recruitment laid down in the case of men should be followed as closely as possible.

(xxvii) Women who are selected in England should be recruited in the first instance for five years, and the salaries paid to women should be enhanced to the extent stated.

(xxviii) More women are needed for educational work. In particular a leave reserve should be provided.

(xxix) A special inquiry should be made as to the adequacy of the travelling allowances and arrangements for women, the suitability of their leave rules, and the working of their present pensionary system. If the present pensionary system is kept, the period of service for full pension should be reduced to 25 years, and optional retirement should be allowed on reduced pension after 20 years.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

Calcutta papers hold over their considered opinion on the report of the Public Services Commission.

The "Englishman" says:—It is not a widely exciting document, for most part indeed it is most appallingly dull. There is little in it to incite passion or enthusiasm. It will create disappointments and will set some fears at rest, but on the whole it seems to have been framed in such a cautious mood that so far as many of its suggestions are concerned, at any rate, it strikes one as being eminently a report that should be shelved for occasional reference only, certainly not a report on which, precipitate action of any kind should be adopted.

The "Statesman" observes it is almost devoid of literary merit. Its arrangement is confused and its wordiness appalling. The discussion of the main issue whether facilities for recruitment of Indians, are adequate or not, is meagre and unsatisfactory. The Commissioners have justified their appointment by throwing open many doors and half opening others for Indian candidates, while they have shut some doors altogether against Europeans. Pages of the report bristle with recommendations of which most are favourable to Indian claims and the educated classes have good reason to be content with the success of their agitation.

The 'Bengalee" heads the report "Recommandations mostly against Indians";, Advisory appointment committee a redeeming feature." In a brief editorial comment it refers appreciatively to Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim's dissenting minute which it has read with pleasure and pride.

LAHORE, Jan. 26.

Commenting on the report of the Public Services Commission the "Civil and Military Gazette" writes:—

It may be stated that no very startling changes are advocated. The proposals of the majority report will not, we fear, satisfy the aspirations of the advanced Indian politician; while opinion in the services is likely to be at least as sharply divided as among the Commissioners themselves upon points of details. At the same time it will be recognised that the recommandations include a number of reforms regarding conditions of service and pay that are overdue

LUCKNOW, Jan. 26.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" states:—The majority report of the Public Services Commission is a somewhat disappointing document. It makes no recommendation concerning the separation of judicial and executive functions and is unaccountably silent on the question of the institution of simultaneous examinations for the Civil Services. The report, no doubt, suggests improvements which are welcome so far as they go, but they do not go far enough to meet the long cherished and legitimate aspirations of the people. The paper is afraid that the report will be received with general disappointment and will lead to an unnecessary controversy, which ought to have been avoided at this juncture.

THE FUNDAMENTALS OF INDIAN INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 9.)

Swadeshi, commercial and industrial progress have been the very people who, unfortunately, have not inherited the requisite enterprise and capacity and who are nowhere in the industrial field. In this lies the danger, this lack of co-ordination between theory and practice; the people who demand most are themselves the least fitted or the least enterprising. Therefore, any enquiry which does not go into the capacities and trading instincts of our people and into the utilization and development of them, is primarily defective. So far as we know, the commercial races of India are, the Parsis—the cream of the whole Indian nation to whom no measure of thanks will be too much and who, by the way let me say, belong to the other two divisions, intellectual and fighting, as well,—the Guzeratis as a race, both Bhatias and Banias, the Komati and the Nattukottai Chettis of Madras, the Marwadis, the Lingayets, and above all a majority of Mohammedans, especially, amongst them, the Cutch Memons and the very enterprising Tamil Mohammedans. Of the Parsis, so many tributes have been paid to them that we need no more. It was only the other day that H. E. Lord Willingdon paid an excellent tribute to the enterprise and business capacity of Cutch Memons. In this connection, it is sad to note that the Marwadis are looked upon with a great deal of suspicion and prejudice though not unjustly, since as they are usurers, they cannot be safely relied upon. There is some truth in this, but nobody will go to the length to which one ignorant writer went by calling them "the vampires." I concur with the excellent appreciation which the "Tribune" of Lahore gave them some time ago. All that we can boast of, in trade and industry is mostly centred in their hands and any effort to further progress must come from them and through their initiative and help. These commercial races are the saviours of India. Their business reputation and talent is so high that it only remains for them to expand and extend their spheres of activity. They have confined themselves only to Bombay and in other parts, to some small trading. These races don't know their own potential strength. Some time ago, the Bombay commercial correspondent of "New India," in an able letter, asked why the great business men of Bombay should not develop the industries in other parts as the jute industry in Bengal and why they should not bestow any thought on the jute industry. Likewise, there is no reason why they should not pay attention to other wholesale import and export business and to other trades and industries than which they are engaged in. I cannot do better than quote from an able leader in the "Tribune." It wrote, "It is important to consider what steps the Mawradi community and other commercial classes in India are taking to help the cause and also help themselves by it. In every country the commercial classes take the leading share in economic activities and it is necessary that in India also these men should not neglect their duties. They possess the necessary organisation, knowledge, skill, capital and other resources, all of which they have so far employed in *order to encourage the foreign manufactures and find them local markets.* (Italics mine.) "About the Swadeshi movement, the one fact that is important to remember, is that the Marwaris and other classes did not then take a leading share in assisting Indian manufactures to the extent they could have done. And now the time has come when Government is anxious to promote Swadeshi manufactures and give every possible assistance to those who will come forward with capital, skill and effort, it is the duty of all mercantile communities including Marwadis to reorganise their activities and redirect their efforts to promote industries." To the above, I add my own quota of appeal and I hope that, in the *post-bellum* trade and industrial policy, they will lead in the country's development by adopting and utilizing the recommendations of the Commission and the whole country looks to them as they only possess all knowledge, experience and capacity.

IMPORTS OF JUTE GOODS IN HOLLAND

(Reuter's Telegram.)

THE HAGUE, Jan. 24.

Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 26.

The Netherlands Overseas Trust has arranged to resume the imports of jute and jute goods.

PRINCE OF WALES AT THE FRONT

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 26.

The Prince of Wales has returned to the front.

A NATION DISHONOURED.

THE STAIN OF INDENTURED LABOUR.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU'S STIRRING APPEAL.

At the meeting on Indenture Labour held at Allahabad on the 19th instant Mrs. Sarojini Naidu delivered the following speech:

Citizens of India, I think we represent almost every province, here to-night. The words that you have heard from the previous speakers must have made your hearts bleed. Let the blood of your hearts blot out the shame that your women have suffered abroad. The words that you have heard to-night must have kindled within you a raging fire. Men of India, let that be the funeral pyre of the indenture system. (Applause.) Words from me to-night! No, tears from me to-night, because I am a woman, and though you may feel the dishonour that is offered to your mothers and sisters I feel the dishonour offered to me in the dishonour to my sex. I have travelled far, gentlemen, to come to you to-night only to raise my voice, not for the men, but for women, for those women whose proudest memory is that Sita would not stand the challenge to her honour but called upon mother earth to avenge her and the earth opened up to avenge her. I come to speak on behalf of those women whose proudest memory lies in this, that Padmini of Chittor preferred the funeral pyre to dishonour. I come to speak on behalf of those women who, like Savitri, have followed their men to the gates of death and have won back by their indomitable love the dehumanised soul of their men in the colonies abroad. I come to speak to you in the name of one woman who has summed up in her frail body all the physical sufferings the women of India have endured abroad—in the broken body, the shattered health, of Mrs. Gandhi. (Applause). I ask you to witness the suffering, the starvation and the indignities that have been suffered by the women because they loved their men and their men suffered for a cause. These women, *sattis* in the fullest sense of the term, shared with their husbands the martyrdom and the personal sorrow rather than prefer their own comfort while their men suffered for the sake of national honour and self-respect. I ask you in the name of that murdered sister, that sister about whom Mr. Andrews told us, that found in death the only deliverance from dishonour. I ask you in the name of those two brothers who preferred to save the honour of their family and the religion in the blood of their sister rather than let her chastity be polluted.

NATIONAL HONOUR.

Do you think you who are clamouring for self-government to-day—do you think, you who are dreaming dreams of territorial patriotism, you are patriots if you cannot stop the agony that is sending its echoes to you night and day—night and day from those men who are in no way better than dogs, from those women who are growing worse than brutes? Self-Government shriek—for whom? And for what? For a dishonoured nation that does not know how to avenge the insult offered to its mothers? Self-Government for whom? For men whose hands are folded while their women shriek, men whose voices are silent even in the face of the most terrible insult that can be offered to man? Wealth! What is wealth to us? What is power to us? What is glory to us? How shall the wealth and power and glory of a nation be founded save on the immutable honour of its womanhood? Are we going to leave to posterity a wealth got with dishonour? Are we going to leave to the unborn generations a sorrow and shame that we have not been able to wipe out? Men of India, rather the hour of doom struck than that after to-night you should live to say: 'We heard the cries and yet we were deaf. We heard the call for help, but we had not the courage. We felt in our hearts the challenge to our national honour and yet we were cowards kept still for fear of punishment that might be given.' If after to-night, men of India, if after to-night, I say, it is possible for the most selfish interests to use the humanity of India to enrich, almost as a manure, the sugar plantations of the colonies, if it is possible, I say, to let the forces of the greatest evil on earth to daunt you in this campaign, you are not only unworthy and degenerate sons of our mother whose name stood for glory in the past, but you are the murderers, the suicides of national honour and national progress. You discount the future, nay, you slay the future. There can be no future for a nation when present men and women do not know how to avenge their dishonour Does it matter that you, as one of the speakers said, could sleep in your beds, with the thought that your daughters are safe, that your wives are safe and that your mothers are set upon a pedestal? Are not those wives and mothers, are not those virgins that might have been honoured mothers, citizens of India? What are they, gentlemen? What are they but the refuse that even fire will not care to burn? I have come to-day to speak, but I think the fire within me is so strong that it bids me be silent, because words are so weak. I feel within me to-day the anguish that has been from year to year the lot of those women who had better be dead. I feel within me the shame, the inexpressible, the immeasurable, the inalienable shame, gentlemen, that has been the curse of this indenture system of labour. And who is responsible, men of India, for this, that our men should go abroad for bread? Why is not your patriotism sufficient to have resources enough to give bread to them who go to seek bread abroad? Why is not your patriotism so vigilant, so strong and so all comprehensive that you are able to guard the ignorance of them, that go abroad, not merely to death—for death, gentlemen is tolerable—but dishonour which it is not within the province of self-respecting manhood to endure. Ours has been the shame, because ours has always been the responsibility, but we were asleep or we were dreaming of academic powers, we were discussing from platforms the possibilities in the future, but we were not awake to the degradation of the present. Therefore the shame is ours in a measure that can never be wholly wiped out either by our tears or by the blood of those who have endured the dishonour for the sake of material profit and wealth. So, to-night if our patriotism means more than the curiosity to come by thousands to hear a few speakers, if it means more than the hysteria of the moment, if it means more than the impulse to pity, then I charge you, men of India—I do not appeal to you, I charge you, I lay upon you this trust, I entrust you with this burden, on behalf of those suffering women, on behalf of every woman in this audience, on behalf of every woman from the Punjab to Malabar, I entrust you with this mission, to wipe out the dishonour that lies on our name. It is we who suffer, gentlemen, not those degraded people—it is the honour of the women in your homes who cannot show their faces. That mark of crime is written here on us because we have no destiny apart from our sisters. Our honour is indivisible, so must be our dishonour. That is, our destiny is one, and whether for glory or for shame we share alike. And we women who give our sons to the country, we cannot endure our sons to think that their mothers belong to a generation, part of whose womanhood was dishonoured

"WHEN A NATION GROWS BITTER."

Have I not said enough to stir your blood? Have I not said enough to kindle within you such a conflagration that must not merely annihilate the wrongs of the indenture system but recreate in the crucible a new stirring, a new purpose, a new unity of self-respect that will not sleep, that will not rest, that will be a sword to avenge, that will be a fire to burn, it will be the trumpet call to liberty that only comes when a nation grows bitter, that only comes when a nation says, 'the health within me is rotten.' It is the bitterness that comes when we hear these wrongs abroad. It is the bitterness that comes when we feel that we have let ourselves sleep. It is when we have that indignation against the wrong-doer abroad and the wrong-doer in our homes that we shall be able to see that we have felt the spirit of Sri Krishna reborn within ourselves for re-establishing our national righteousness. Is national righteousness possible when the chastity of your womanhood is assailed? Is national righteousness possible when the men of India sit still and see such crimes? Is national righteousness possible till every man amongst you becomes a soldier of the cause, a devotee, a fanatic, everything and anything which means destruction of the wrong and triumph of the right. Gentlemen, it is a stormy sea that we have to cross, a storm-tossed sea in a crowded boat that may or may not stand the burden of our sorrow, but like Khusru of old shall we not say, even when the night is dark, when the waves are high, when there is a rush in the boat, when there is no pilot with us shall we not say—

Nakhuda dar kashteeay ma gar na bashad gu ma bash,
Ma khuda dareem ma ra nakhuda darkar neest.

What though there be no pilot to our boat? Go, tell him, we need him not. God is with us, and we need no pilot.

DECORATIONS FOR SERVICES IN WAR.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 26.

The following decorations are announced for services in the war.

K. C. B.—Surgeon-General William B. William Donovan, Major-Generals Frederick Shaw, Herbert Smith and Robert Whigham.

C. B.—Colonel Sir Walter Lawrence, Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel Peter Freyer.

K. C. M. G.—Major-Generals Sir Alfred Bayly, George Macdonogh, Robert Pringle, Sir John Steevens, Surgeon-General George Bourke, Brigadier-General John Carter.

C. M. G.—Brigadier-General Ernest Maconchy, Lieut.-Colonel William Shirley.

Military Cross.—Captain Henry Powell, Ceylon Rifles.

PRICE OF COAL IN FRANCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Jan. 25.

Recd. 9-0 p.m., Jan. 26.

Coal is ten shillings a hundredweight here.

MRS. BESANT AND C. P. GOVERNMENT.

WHY THE ORDER WAS PASSED.

SIR B. ROBERTSON'S REPLY TO DEPUTATION.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 26.

A deputation consisting of Messers. Joshi, Dixit, Damle, and Kelkar, Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis and others waited before the Chief Commissioner this morning on behalf of the Provincial Conference. The deputation was introduced by Dr. Gaur as President of the Provincial Conference and a copy of the resolutions was presented.

After thanking the deputation Sir Benjamin said:—

"In the first place I wish to acknowledge the opening resolutions of the Conference expressing loyalty to the King-Emperor and the support of the great cause for which the forces are contending in the stupendous conflict which is still raging. We cannot say when peace may be restored or what further burdens the Empire may be called upon to bear, but each one of us here in India must be prepared to take our share of these burdens and relax no efforts which may help towards attaining the great end of a final and complete victory.

THE ORDER ON MRS. BESANT.

Your further resolutions cover a great variety of subjects many of which are closely engaging the attention of the Government at the present time. To some of these I shall presently refer. But there is one resolution which appears in your proceedings which it would not be right that I should pass over, viz., that concerning the order of exclusion passed against Mrs. Besant. As has been already mentioned in a statement which was made on the subject, the matter had nothing to do with your Conference and whilst I say this, I further wish to add an acknowledgment of the moderation with which your proceedings were conducted. But there was to be a separate political demonstration quite unconnected with your Conference and what that was to be may be judged from the character of the speech delivered by the emissary whom Mrs. Besant sent to Amraoti. The speech made by this emissary was without effect. But it was from the beginning to the end a vilification of the British Government calculated to arouse racial feeling and to produce results which have to be guarded against and which the Defence of India Act is intended to guard against at a time like the present. Perhaps, I should hardly say from the beginning to the end the speech also made a profession of loyalty. All I can say is, that this type of loyalty is different from the loyalty and from the real anxiety for the maintenance of the British Government expressed to me personally in this very room in the early days of August, 1914 by some of you gentlemen whom I am now addressing.

To turn to your other resolutions,—these cover a wide field, but many of them, I may plainly tell you, though the Government is anxious to advance on the lines they indicate, are quite unattainable at the present time when rigid economy in the public expenditure has to be observed. I would refer in this connection to the resolution about sanitation and the improvement of water supply in towns. It has been found necessary to stop all new projects of this nature; the rate of interest on loans has been raised and the cost of iron work of all kinds has increased to such an extent that the estimates which have been prepared are entirely thrown out.

PROPOSED UNIVERSITY.

With regard to education we have, in the budget for the next year which has been placed before the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council, been able to make some advance. The scheme for a university has been submitted to the Government of India and I may inform you that I have advocated a beginning being made on a modified scale with the existing college are the further addition of a college in Berar, but even this modified scheme will involve very considerable expenditure and I see little prospect of anything being done for some time to come with the heavy burden which the prolongation of the war is placing on the finances of the country.

Where expenditure is not entailed we hope to make progress with some of the recommendations which your proceedings include, such, for instance, as the extension of municipal Government to towns which are of sufficient importance to be constituted municipalities. As you are aware a Bill for amending the local self-Government Act has been submitted for the sanction of the Government of India which will have the effect of broadening the representation on the councils and increasing their functions and powers. A promise has been made that the question of village panchayats will be taken up. Unfortunately on account of the non return of a Deputy Commissioner from leave at the time we expected, I have been unable to relieve Mr. Jatar, Deputy Commissioner-Akola, whom I propose to appoint to go into this subject. I hope he will be set free next month when he will prepare the ground for the committee which is to be appointed to make local enquiries as to the wishes of the people in connection with this reform.

ON SELF-GOVERNMENT.

After referring to some special Berar question Sir Benjamin said, I shall not detain you longer by referring to others of your resolutions some of which, as I have said, are already under the consideration of the Government nor shall I deal with those resolutions which have a wider than provincial aspect further than to repeat the words of caution spoken by H. E. the Viceroy at Calcutta on a matter which is engaging the attention of us all, for, the responsible officers to the Government are as keenly alive to the importance of the subject as any one viz., the progress of the country towards Self-Government within the Empire, the goal towards which India desires to advance and the steps towards that goal that can be made in the future are matters for very mature consideration by all of us. The progress must be cautious in the best interests of the country. Let us look carefully where we are going and let us make certain of our ground as we advance. There must be, but do not let us forget that for our advance to be real and solid, the people at large must share in it. Do not let us build too fast at the top, let us see to our foundations as well. The work that is being done in laying the foundations by many non-official gentlemen in these provinces has the heartiest support and encouragement of the Government and I wish them godspeed in their further efforts."

(Continued in Column 5.)

(Continued from Column 6.)

Sir Benjamin at the close of his reply assured the deputation that he would be ready to help forward all well-considered suggestions for the good of the people. The deputation then withdrew.

MAHARAJA OF BIKANIR ENTERTAINED.

SIR PRABHASANKAR'S DINNER PARTY.

SPEECHES ON NOMINATION TO WAR CONFERENCE.

WISE AND WELCOME GOVERNMENT DECISION.

(From a Correspondent.)

BIKANER, Jan. 24.

The Hon. Sir Prabhashanker D. Pattani, entertained a large number of guests at a Dinner Party on the night of the 23rd January. His Highness the Maharaja and the Maharaj Kumar were present and covers were laid for 40 guests including the members of the Reigning Family and the principal officials of the State.

SIR PRABHSHANKER'S SPEECH.

In proposing His Highness' health Sir Prabhshanker made the following speech:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is with pride and the greatest pleasure that I rise to give you the toast of his Highness the Maharaja Sahib. In inviting you all here to-night to have the honour of meeting his Highness the Maharaja Sahib. I had intended to thank you all before my impending departure from Bikaner for the great courtesy and kindness which has been extended to me during my stay in your midst. Happily the day chosen happens to be the day which will go down to posterity and to the history of this country and of this State as "a red-letter Day" and I feel jealous of myself in having the privilege of being the first to announce the gladdening news and of claiming the first right to tender my congratulations to his Highness on the honour which I consider to be the highest that can be bestowed even on a Ruling Prince. To rule over a State is a position by itself commanding, dingified and almost reverential but to be an acknowledged representative of a whole nation of this vast Continent is an honour that even kings cannot always command, and which can only be won through the hearts of a people. He rules best who rules over the hearts of people and not over their persons is an Oriental idea which is to-day once more verified in the Ruler of Bikaner.

Your Highness, in condescending to accept my invitation your Highness has, I confess, done me an honour that I shall cherish to the end of my days, for the privilege of that honour comes to me at a juncture which provides a unique instance of pride for the Bikaner State and its illustratrious Ruler and for me to have the privilege of announcing that gratifying news is a piece of great good luck such as comes to very few men in life. Not to keep you long in suspense, Ladies and Gentlemen, I shall say at once that his Majesty's Government have invited his Highness as one of the Indian Representatives to assist at the Imperial War Conference that is shortly to meet in England,—an invitation which his Highness has accepted.

A PRINCE PATRIOT.

In thus honouring his Highness, his Majesty's Government and his Excellency the Viceroy have honoured the entire body of Indian States. In his selection to fill this responsible position, the British Government have recognised the legitimate right of the Indian States to have a voice in the affairs of the Empire. Those who have known his Highness and watched the progressive government of his State will rejoice to think that merit has received its due recognition. His Highness' popularity amongst his brother Princes is so great that his nomination is sure to be acclaimed by the Rulers of all our Indian States. Those who have any knowledge of the great part his Highness played at the last Conference of Ruling Princes and Chiefs at Delhi will recognise his keen solicitude for the rights and privileges of the States and for their welfare and it will be generally and by common consent felt that in him the Indian States have a most trusted and staunch representative.

While the Princes and Chiefs will rejoice at this, British India will not lag behind in their appreciation of the action taken by Government. Maharaja Ganga Singh Bahadur has not confined his energies only to the welfare of his own State and people, but has taken a very intelligent part in the larger problems of British Indian administration. It has perhaps been a rather silent part and those only who have the privilege of being more intimately acquainted with His Highness' great qualities of the head and heart could estimate the true worth of that part of his diverse activities, but if ever the secret history of his statesmanlike visions and deeds comes to be written, I am sure, India's judgment will be that you could find a patriot also in an Indian Prince. His appointment to the Conference will afford India and all of us an opportunity of bringing to the public gaze that phase of his great powers which has so far remained hidden owing to his studied modesty. To see his State is to wonder at his marvellous energy but to know him is to admire and respect him. In him are combined a high standard of education, a sound grasp of matters, a keen appreciation of difficult and delicate situations, splendid power of expression and a willing readiness and aptitude for entering into the feelings and points of views of others. These fit his Highness eminently for the great honour. that we all rejoice. has been done to him.

REPRESENTATIVE OF MILITARY INDIA.

I shall be surprised if British India also does not hail this appointment. He is a Ruler who is capable of rising equal to any occasion and the interests of India as our Mother Country have always had a first place in his thoughts. He is capable of sacrificing personal interest for the sake of his country and I would not be surprised if some day we find that it is this selflessness of His Highness that appealed to the Viceroy in recommending him as one of India's representatives. The British Government must be congratulated upon the selection of one who would be acceptable both to British India and to Native Rulers alike.

There is yet another important class of men to whom this announcement will be a source of special delight and gratification—I mean the hundreds of thousands of soldiers who are now fighting for their Sovereign on the several fronts of the War. The Maharajah is also a keen soldier himself and was second to none in offering his personal services to his Emperor at the outbreak of this war. Not content with giving generous of his purse and with sending his Camel Corps to Egypt, his Highness himself proceeded to the theatres of war both in France and in Egypt, receiving mention in despatches at both the fronts. While he will be in Europe for the important civil duties that are now assigned to him his Highness is sure to go for a short time, at any rate, to the ballefield and we can imagine what a thrill of enthusiasm his presence in the Army will inspire. The Indian Army will feel that in thinking of the Maharajah of Bikaner the Imperial Government has thought of the interests of the whole Army and their gratitude to them will be gerat. It would have been difficult to select a worthier representative, for in his Highness will be represented the Princes of India, the People of India and the Military India.

Singular wisdom and sagacity of purpose characterise the Indian selections for the Imperial Conference. While in ordinary peace times the Representatives of several Dominions would be on the Conference to represent individual interests of their respective countries, at the present juncture all go there as one united body to devise means and find resources for the successful termination of this unprecedented conflict between right and wrong—not to ask for rights and privileges but only to vote and make any sacrifices that may be demanded of themselves and of the country they represent. Considered from this point of view the task of Government in selecting the right man was not easy. Since the Secretary of State's announcement about the holding of the Conference the country must be athinking and wondering as to who would be our spokesmen and now the official communiqué will turn that suspense into a happy feeling of general satisfaction throughout the country.

Thus Sir Satyendra Sinha's nomination to represent British India is another item for rejoicings and congratulation. His proved experience both of Government and public life entitles him to represent us worthily in the great task that is before us the successful realization of which will result in India taking its right place in the greater Empire that is going to be forged in the crucible of common danger and of common and mutual sacrifices. He may well be proud to be the first Indian from British India to lay the first brick in this great Imperial edifice and our good wishes go forth to both these esteemed representatives whose combination will be recognized as of great strength and usefulness in our national interest.

Very welcome is the Governent decision to have three representatives on the Conference. The non-official element has been chosen with an impartiality that well reminds the country that in inheriting Lord Hardinge's burdens Lord Chelmsford has also inherited his genuine sympathy and his friendly solicitude for India's aspirations. We see in these selections a most impartial instinct on the part of Government and in Sir James Meston's appointment a similar eagerness for intimate and practical knowledge of government work and finance would appear to have been the guiding and deciding factors. He is now filling the highest post that is in the gift of the Government of India and it would have been difficult to find his equal in seniority and in detailed knowledge of Indian administration. If any controversy has arisen during his regime in the United Provinces, India will not forget the record of his long services in the various offices that he filled with distinction, and his popularitly with non-official Members of the Imperial Legislative Council when he was with the Government of India. It must be recognized that the considerations of fairness and merit which guided the non-official nominations have also guided the official selection. India thus has much for which to be grateful.

Your Highness, now to strike a personal note. The few months of hospitality that I enjoyed as your Highness' guest will remain a pleasant memory of days joyfully spent and, I hope, rightly employed. I am not sure, ladies and gentlemen, if I have satisfied my honoured and esteemed host's expectations in the matter of work but on my part I beg to take this opportunity of publicly expressing my gratitude for the most favoured guest's treatment I received here.

Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to drink most cordially to the very good health of Colonel his Highness Maharajah Sir Ganga Singhji Bahadur. May all good luck and success attend him in the great task that lies before him.

HIS HIGHNESS'S REPLY

His Highness the Maharajah then rose and made the following reply:—

Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, Ladies and Gentlemen:—The very graceful and courteous terms in which my distinguished friend the Hon. Sir Prabhashanker Pattani has proposed my health and referred to me make my task of replying and thanking him a difficult one. I wish I could feel that I even half deserved the encomiums which he has, out of the generosity and goodness of his heart, showered upon me. Nevertheless, I take them and value them greatly as an expression of his sincere friendship towards me which I can assure you is a matter not only of genuine pleasure to me but also one of pride. For there is no one for whom I entertain a higher regard than I do for Sir Prabhashanker. In addition to his charming personality and unfailing courtesy, the Almighty has blessed him with some very precious gifts. Possessing as he does a kind heart full of real sympathy, infinite tact, a liberal disposition, a charitable and generous frame of mind, a broad outlook, a keen perspicacity and talented administrative capacity, loyal adherence to the British Government and true patriotism—Sir Pravhashanker never fails to win the hearts of all with whom he comes in contact and at once becomes the recipient of that admiration, respect and veneration which all great men command. These high qualities which, believe me, I have enumerated in no flattering or insincere terms, are the gifts of the gods, and it is not often that you find such a happy and strong combination in any one man. I have the privilege of knowing many distinguished men, and when I felt the necessity of obtaining the advice of a really distinguished and tried Indian administrator and statesman to help me for a time in re-organizing our Administration, I could perceive no one more suitable than Sir Prabhashanker who possessed to so marked an extent all these high qualities of the head and heart. I therefore consider that it was the special good fortune of myself, my State, and my people that I was able to persuade Sir Prabhashanker to come here during this winter as my honoured guest to give us the benefit and advantage of his ripe experience and valuable advice and suggestions, and I cannot sufficiently express our indebtedness to him for all that he has been able to do during the all too short a period that he has been here.

It is for these reasons that it is all the more pleasing to me that the announcement about my going to England for the Imperial War Conference should have just been made by Sir Prabhashanker.

INDIA'S PLACE IN EMPIRE.

I do not propose to dwell at any length on the subject of the Imperial Conference, but may I say that the fact that India is to be represented at the Imperial Conference causes me the liveliest gratification, as it will to all loyal and patriotic Indians who have the good of the British Empire and of India at heart. We are proud of the fact that India is described as the brightest jewel in the British Crown. Her past history and traditions are things of which all Indians are proud and the history of the the period of her connection with the British Throne is one of which we have equal reason to be proud, and it is only in the fitness of things that she should at last find her proper place in the Empire—the Greater Britain which we all hope is going to be a good that the ill wind of this terrible War is going to blow! The action taken by his Imperial Majesty's Government and his Excellency the Viceroy in regard to Indian representation at the Imperial War Conference will strengthen and more closely cement India's connection with Great Britain and it will, if possible, further enhance the deep loyalty and reverential devotion with which the people of India, from their religious tenets and hoary traditions, have always been imbued for their august Sovereign. It is no less gratifying to all of us connected with the Indian States to find that the steadfast loyalty of the Ruling Princes of India to their gracious Emperor, their faithful adherence to their alliance and friendship with the British Government, and the services—to the utmost of their power—which it has always been their earnest endeavour and pardonable pride to have rendered to the British Throne have been so generously and fittingly recognised by due provision having been made for the representation of Indian States at the forthcoming Imperial War Conference.

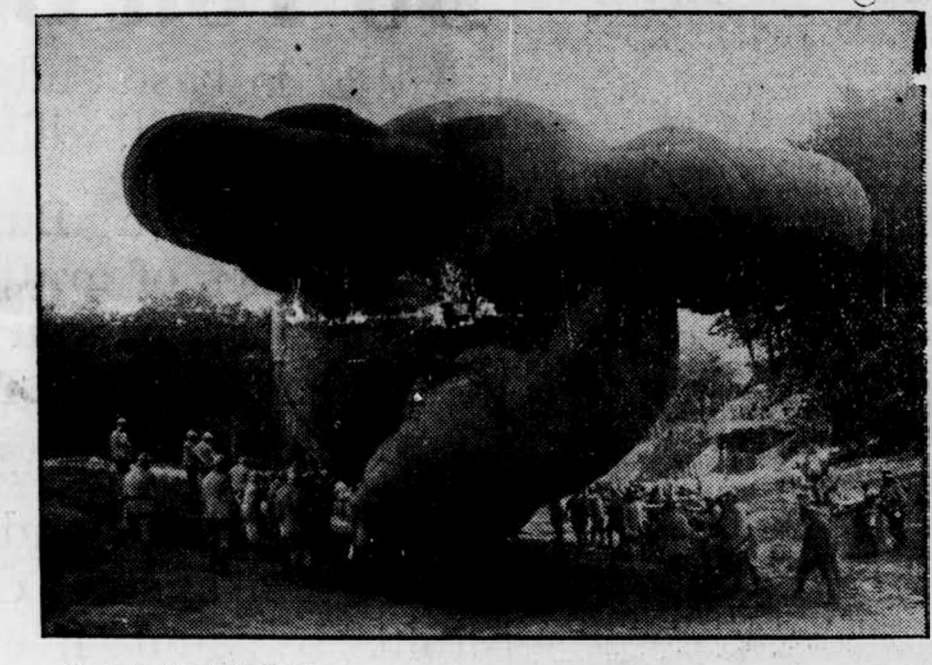
As for myself personally, I need hardly say that when his Excellency the Viceroy wrote to me some days ago and asked me if I would be willing to assist at this Conference, it was not without the greatest diffidence and much consideration that I decided to accept the invitation. Though I wish that some other Ruling Prince more fitted than I could have gone in my place, it goes without saying that I consider it a very great honour to be invited to go on this mission, whereby I shall have the unique privilege of serving at one and the same time our beloved Emperor, the Great British Empire, our Mother Country India, our States and the Order to which I have the honour to belong.

We all know the saying "It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good," but in this particular connection there is a feeling upper-most in my mind which tempts me to attempt to reverse the same and to say that even a good wind sometimes also blows some evil. As I had been asked by the late and present Viceroys to remain in India and not to return to the War, I had settled down to work, and in my desire further to improve and consolidate our administration I had always hoped to be able to persuade Sir Prabhashanker Pattani to give us for a longer period, in the same kind and friendly manner, the benefit of his able assistance, and it is my proceeding to the Imperial Conference that has frustrated my plans; and it is a matter of the most sincere regret to me and to my Government that the arrangements which Sir Prabhashanker has consequently himself made will deprive us of the pleasure of working with him and of having him longer in our midst.

Ladies and gentlemen, before resuming my seat, I should like to take this opportunity of once again publicly expressing my grateful thanks to Sir Prabhashanker for his invaluable assistance and help and for the very unselfish manner in which he has worked so hard during his friendly stay here, and I feel sure you would all further like me to thank Sir Prabhashanker for his hospitality to-night and for the kindly courtesy and consideration which he has invariably shown us during his all too short a sojourn in Bikaner.

Whilst thanking you very warmly, ladies and gentlemen, for the kind and friendly manner in which you have drunk my health to-night and in which you have received the announcement made about myself by Sir Prabhashanker, I will ask you to join me in drinking a bumper to the health of our honoured, popular and kindly host and in wishing many more happy and prosperous years with still higher honours to that great statesman and administrator—the Hon. Sir Prabshanker Pattani, K.C.I.E.

A MONSTER OF MODERN WAR.



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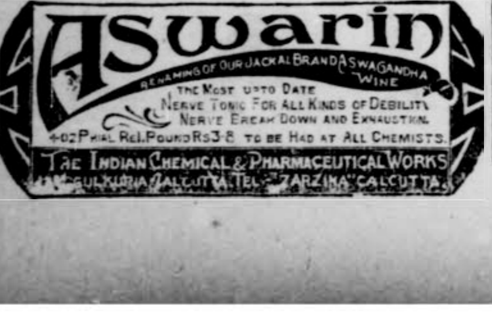

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DRASTIC ACTION DEMANDED.

At Cannon Street Hotel on Friday Dec. 15 a public meeting, called by the Women's Imperial Defence Council, was held to protest against the influence of "The Hidden Hand." There was a very large attendance. Lady Burnham, chairman of the Council, presided, and in opening the meeting said that the hidden hand was the power of Germen influence and German money upon a large section of the community. It had engineered strikes operated against a big Navy and a big Army, it had adversely affected our commerce and industry, and found its way even into the Councils of the State. The women of the country were determined to use every effort to eradicate this sinister influence. With a change of Government they were buoyed up with new hopes. Mr. Lloyd George was essentially a man of courage and action. (Cheers.)

Lord Beresford moved a resolution declaring emphatically to his Majesty's Ministers that the time had come when, in the interests of the nation and for the welfare of the Empire, all trace of enemy influence should be eliminated from our social, political, and economic life, that all enemy banks and business houses should be immediately closed, and that the finding of the Paris Conference should be carried out without further delay, so as to protect adequately British industry and British commerce from the unfair attacks of enemy enterprise in the future. He said if the late Government had remained in power the tone of this meeting would have been one of irritation; but they had every confidence in the present Government. He would urge upon the Government that it should publish several Parliamentary papers, so that we should know who the enemies amongst us were. One should contain a list of those who had been sureties for Germans who had been released from internment, another a list of those interned, another a list of those who had changed their German names, another a list of interned aliens, another—a very important one—a list of naturalised enemy aliens, and another a list of suspects who were under observation. There had been too much secrecy in this matter. We were menaced by a great danger, and we could only meet it by knowing who were our enemies. The Government ought carefully to examine all the people who were in our official establishments and discharge every individual who was known or suspected to be of German sympathies Although there had been a change of Government, the meeting was still wanted, because the force of public opinion was wanted behind the Government to strengthen its hands. This was a life-and-death struggle, and we wanted no enemies, especially Germans, in our social political, or economical life.

Sir Henry Dalziel, M.P., said the way the enemy alien had been treated was a disgrace to our country. "Germans were allowed—I saw it with my own eyes—to return home from this country from Charing Cross, and dinners were given them at the principal hotels by ladies whose names were well-known. They were permitted to return to America to fight for Germany against us. A signal was sent to the Fleet that they were not to be stopped." It was due to Lord Beresford that the whole scandal was exposed. Fifty Germans every month changed their names. They were assisted by a sympathetic hand. "I think," said Sir Henry, "we ought to pay tribute to the two men who have done more than others to put a stop to all this. I refer to that much-abused but much misunderstood man Lord Northcliffe. He doesn't belong to my party, but I'm prepared to belong to any party which acts as he has done. And I refer also to my very dear friend, the late Sir Arthur Markham."

Sir Richard Cooper, M.P., said inspectors of police in London were given instructions by the late Home Secretary neither to watch nor report on prominent people of German birth or sympathy moving freely about the City. "That statement was denied when I made it in the House of Commons, but I have absolute proof."

A resolution was passed calling for the immediate closing of all enemy banks and business houses.

The meeting ended with cheers for Lady Burnham, Lord Beresford, and Lord Northcliffe.—"The Referee."

HARDSHIPS OF TRANSFER OF SHARES.

◆

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am glad that Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., have come in the field to vindicate the truth. I wish their reply, published in your issue of the 26th instant, had placed before the public the full facts relating to the transactions referred to in my correspondence. But since they have chosen not to place the full facts, it is but fair that the public should know the real truth with regard to their action. At this stage, I do not propose to go into the merits of the question with regard to what they call another Company which is no other than the Arab Steamers Limited. The shareholders of the said Company have rejected the report of the Directors and Agents for the year 1915, and the Directorate, which consists of a happy family group, having declined to give inspection of the books of the Company, in terms of the Articles of Association, the shareholders have requisitioned the Company to convene a General Meeting for the purpose of appointing a committee to investigate their accounts as will appear from the accompanying requisition (which appeared, in your issue of 18th instant) on which the Company has called a General Meeting for the 1st proximo. I have no doubt but that you will publish a faithful report of the said meeting for enlightening the public.

The facts relating to the transfer of shares of the Globe Mills are self-evident and the public will be interested to know the same.

In my personal and official capacity I hold a very large number of shares of most respectable Companies going, in Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon and London. I purchased through Haridas Bhimji, a general guaranteed broker of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., 20 shares of the Globe Mills from Mr. W. K. Dowding, a member of the Agent's firm, and on 24th October 1916 two Pucca Receipts Nos. 86/87 were brought to me and payment was made. Thereafter I applied for inspection of the Register of Shareholders and I was surprised to learn from the Company that I was not a shareholder and I was therefore required to pay Re. 1.

Believing that it might be some oversight I gave them the share numbers and asked for a copy of the Articles of Association. The Company declined to furnish it and insisted upon payment of Re. 1 for allowing me inspection. On taking such inspection of the Company's Register I find that the shares in question were as a matter of fact transferred to my name in the Register under Folio No. 274 on the 30th October, and it appears that subsequently a red line is drawn over it. It will be surely for the Company and its Agents to explain or justify their action at the proper time, but what I do not understand is as to what fault they find with my name Mr. Chhotalal Ishwardas (Parekh) and C. I. Parekh. It was one thing to have said straightforwardly that they do not want to transfer and it is entirely a different thing to refuse, because I have signed my name in full instead of my initial and I challenge Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., to say as to how one conceals his identity by writing one's full name instead of initials.

Many a company at times finds it inconvenient to transfer shares, because of a fear of being heckled with regard to their Management. But is that a Justification? Why should a Company try to manipulate its records after the issue of Pucca Receipts to the purchasers of shares on the face of which the public pay the share value and then tell such transferer that they are not shareholders? What the legal effect of such alteration is, will be for the judiciary to decide.—Yours, etc.,

C. I. PAREKH.

Bombay, 26th Jan. 1917.

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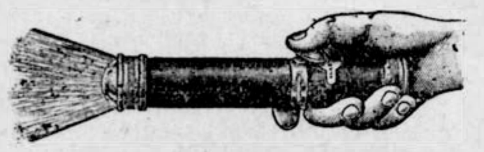

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IMPERIAL RESOURCES.

◆

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT.

At a meeting of the Royal Society of Arts, held in the society's hall, John-street, Adelphi, on December 13, Mr. H. Wilson Fox read a paper on the development of Imperial resources, says the "Daily Telegraph." The Earl of Selborne presided.

Mr. Fox dealt with the post-war problem of meeting the Empire debt by means of the development of Imperial resources—as he described it "the systematic development by the State for the State of some of the at present undeveloped resources of our vast Empire." He suggested the appointment of a Board of Imperial Development. Given an adequate supply of capital and a fresh start in the relations between Capital and Labour, it was possible, and even probable, that the income from our home industries might increase sufficiently rapidly within ten years to make up for the diminution of our income caused by the sale of our foreign investments, and possibly to furnish the further sums needed for the replacement and improvement of our national plant. He doubted, however, if it would also supply within the same period a further large margin out of which the new demands of the taxgatherer could be completely met. There was no doubt that many of the undeveloped resources of the Empire could be developed profitably. One of the first duties of a Board for the Conservation and Development of Empire Resources should be to consider the whole question of State-owned minerals and decide by what means they could best be dealt with so as to secure the maximum of benefit to the State. There was the land question, and that of fisheries. Indeed, given favourable conditions, there were many commodities in the production of which the State could engage with safety and confidence. For instance, in the production of vegetable oils and fats we could, if we chose to do so, establish to some extent a monopoly position. Our facilities for the production of palm products in Africa and the Pacific were so great that an income of more than £50,000,000 a year might be derived from these commodities alone.

NATION'S WAR SAVINGS.

In the course of the discussion which followed.

Mr. T. L. Gilmour referred to what had been accomplished by the National War Savings Committee in the way of encouraging the poorer classes to be thrifty, and suggested that the existence of that committee might continue after the war. Mr. Gilmour gave some interesting figures. Up to the previous night, he said, 838 committees had been established throughout England and Wales with the main object of establishing War Savings Associations. Fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight associations had been established. Since the institution of the 15s 6d certificates the War Savings Committee had sold as many as 50,988,381 certificates, while the Six per cent. Post Office Exchequer bonds had yielded £9,453,380. These were contributions from the small investors of the country. (Cheers.) Up to the end of October the contribution of the small investor to the war, after deducting war savings certificates, amounted to £99,059,000. (Cheers.).

The Earl of Selborne said the whole circumstances of the country, the Empire, and the world were going to be different from what they had been before the war. There could be no chance of successfully coping with these circumstances if we allowed ourselves to be trammelled in the shackles of notions and prejudices we had inherited from thinkers of the past who never had to deal with circumstances in any sense parallel to those we had to deal with, and never in their wildest imaginations contemplated the possibility of their existence. We must be prepared to face the future situation, politically, economically, and socially, divested of the prejudices which had clung around us, no matter to which party we belong. (Hear, hear.).

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THE WAY OF THE HUN.

◆

NURSE'S "HORRIBLE PICTURE."

Extraordinary disclosures of German harshness and brutality are made by a Russian Red Cross nurse, who has just returned from imprisonment in Germany, says a Petrograd message to the Central News, says the "Pall Mall Gazette." The nurse was one of several captured near Lake Narotch in April last and taken to the German headquarters. Afterwards they were shown the Russian wounded.

"It was a horrible picture," the nurse states. "In a wooden shed on the bare ground, which was covered only with sawdust, there were regular rows of our wounded, and amongst them were several men who had died from their injuries. We told the German doctor that it was impossible for us to work amongst this dirty sawdust, but he shrugged his shoulders impatiently and remarked: 'Soldiers do not need antiseptics; besides, we are at war.' Toward evening we obtained permission to bandage the wounded in a tent which had been set apart for German wounded.

UNBANDAGED FOR FOUR DAYS.

"In one of the field hospitals our wounded were lying and dying without assistance. Some of them had been unbandaged for four days, and even simple wounds resulted in gangrene and death. Complicated fractures of the legs and feet were treated by tying two sticks over the wounded men's boots. In this manner those who remained alive were taken to Vilna or Kovno.

"Subsequently we were taken to a concentration camp in Germany.

"Here there was a hospital for 2,000 men. Outwardly there was great cleanliness and order, but inside there was a chaotic condition of affairs. The bandaging material supplied to us was terribly dirty. After a time my sister and I were accused of conducting an anti-German agitation, and we were transferred to a camp for civil prisoners, our Red Cross badges being torn from our dresses.

"Here both food and accommodation were dreadful. We had a wooden bed with a dirty bag filled with sawdust and a thin counterpane, but no linen. Mw sister was seized with erysipelas owing to the filthy surroundings.

"When, tired of idleness, we asked to be allowed to work in the camp hospital for Russian wounded the commandant adopted a Napoleonic attitude, crossed his arms over his chest, stared at us from head to foot, and remarked, 'Ah, I understand; you wish to go to men.' In face of this insulting remark, there was nothing for us but to leave the room."

MARRIAGE BY PROXY.

◆

AUSTRALIANS IN LONDON PUZZLED.

The news that Mr. Hughes, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, introduced in the Australian House of Representatives in mail week a Bill legalising marriage by proxy for Australians on active service has been received by Australian soldiers in London without emotion. They cannot understand why the Bill was introduced, because (says the "Express"), so far as they are aware, none of their comrades asked for it.

An officer said he believed that the Bill was introduced for the special benefit of Australian girls. "Most of the Australian soldiers are single men, and no doubt the fuss English girls have made of them has caused some to forget their sweethearts out there. Those who have not lost their hearts altogether will now be enabled to marry Australian girls, who will thus be entitled to any pension or allowance awarded in the case of married men.

Marriage by proxy enabling a soldier to wed while still at the front was made legal in France in the early part of last year, and the first ceremony under the new law took place in Paris in May, 1915, when M. Lorin, a solicitor, who was serving at the front, was married.

Recently a woman asked at Lambeth police-court if she could be married by proxy to a soldier in France. "I am afraid you will have to wait till he comes back," replied the magistrate.

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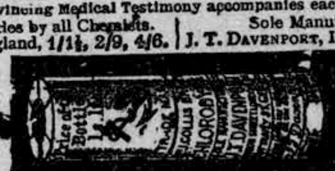

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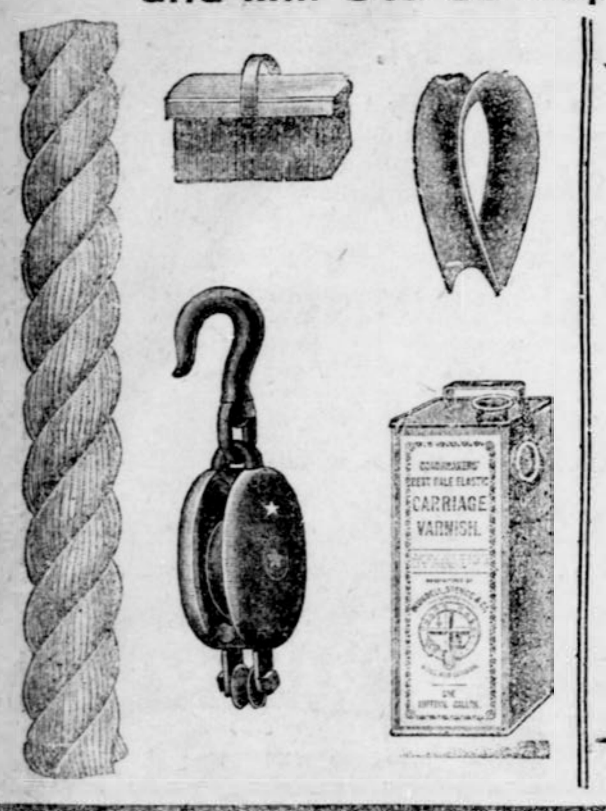

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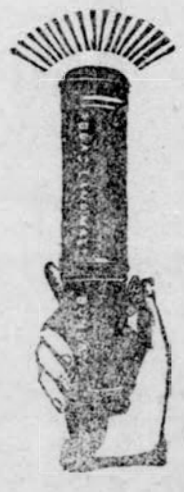

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CREATING CRIMINALS.

INCITING BOYS TO STEAL.

An extraordinary story of an organised gang of boy thieves who made daily raids on grocers' shops and sold the proceeds of their thefts to a tradeswoman was told at the Marylebone Police-court in Dec. 18, says the "Daily Telegraph." Before the Court was Mary O'Neill, an invalid woman of 60 years of age, who keeps a general shoop at 99, Princess-street, Edgware-road, and was charged with aiding and abetting several boys to steal. She is a portly woman, suffering from chronic rheumatism, and it was stated that the only time she had left her shop during the last seventeen years was when she was arrested on the present charge and brought to the court. Mr. F. Freke Palmer, solicitor, appeared in her defence: while Mr. H. Muskett, solicitor, prosecuted for the Commissioner of Police.

A number of boys were concerned in the case, but only one—a lad of 13, named John Hodges—gave evidence. He said he made the acquaintance of the prisoner about a month ago, when he went to her shop to buy sweets. In the course of conversation she suggested that he should steal things from shops, and nearly every day since then, up to the time when he was arrested for stealing a piece of ham, he had sold to her articles which he and several other boys had stolen from shops in the Edgware-road. These articles included tins of salmon, milk, cocoa, treacle, and sardines, pots of jam and marmalade, and packets of candles. She paid him sixpence a pot for the jam, four pence a tin for the salmon and sardines, threepence a tin for the milk, twopence for the cocoa, and ninepence a packet for the candles, and all the money he received he shared with the other boys. Once the prisoner suggested that only one of them should come to her shop with the goods, and that the others should wait outside, and on another occasion she told him not to tell anybody what was happening.

Mr. Kloz, a grocer in Edgware-road, from whose shop some of the things had been stolen, said he knew that an organised gang of young thieves had been going about, but had been unable to catch any of them.

A representative of Messrs. Cooper Brother, grocers, of Edgware-road, gave similar evidence, and said she had caught one of the boys as he was crawling into the shop on his hands and knees.

Detective-sergeant Yard suggested that the darkness of the streets at night was responsible for the gang not having been broken up before, and said the money they had received from the prisoner had been spent in picture palaces.

Mr. Paul Taylor remarked that the prisoner had actually been creating young criminals wholesale, and in spite of her infirmity and her age he sentenced her to six weeks' in the second division, in the hope that the effect would be to warn others and put an end to the existence of this gang of young thieves.

"THE BULLYING BUNKUM."

RALPH CONNOR'S "LETTER" TO THE CHANCELLOR.

The Rev. Major Gordon, better known as Ralph Connor, the novelist, who is now a chaplain with the Canadians in France, writes in the "Daily Chronicle" an open letter to the German Chancellor, in which he says:—

You can't imagine how bitterly you disappointed me by your speech, in which you introduced your "world-historic" peace offer. You may earnestly desire peace; I firmly believe you and your people do; but as a preliminary to peace negotiations your speech was hardly a success.

In short, if you will pardon my blunt, alliterative way of speaking, your speech, at this distance, sounded like blazing, bombastic, bullying bunkum. The dove of peace is supposed to coo your dove pawed the earth like a bellowing bull.

MAPS AND MEN.

"Look at the map," you say. We answer, "Look at the men." Maps don't win wars—men do—men, my dear Bethmann, men, do you hear? You can roll up a map with one hand; but can you roll up men?

Look at the men on your every front; those hosts of Russian men, of Italian men, those steady, stern-faced, enduring men of France; and those cool-headed, cheery-hearted, dogged men of British breed. Have you rolled them up yet?

True, you have rolled back those men on your every front, but you haven't rolled them up, and to-day there are millions of us unbroken, unbeaten, and—note this carefully, my dear Hollweg—when next they come at you they will come with the machinery of war, and will meet you on something on even terms; and they ask nothing more than a fair field and no favour. You know this is true. . . When you are writing your next peace speech, get your eyes off maps for a time, and let them rest upon men. Then your dove of peace will utter itself in notes more in keeping with its own gentle nature.

MONTHS OR YEARS.

No, my dear Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, because we earnestly and continuously long and pray for peace, we intend to press this blood-red path of war for months, or for years, it matters not until your people are ready to accept the just and honourable peace that we and our Allies stand ready to offer—a peace that shall for ever eliminate from the world the mad menace of German Militarism.

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Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

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cycles of the following specification and price and will impress that these machines are really British made ones and not any unsatisfactory cheap foreign machines now flooding the market under fictitious English names.

SPECIFICATION.

Size of Frame—22" 24" and 26" Gent's.
Wheels—28" X 1½ with plated rim built with English made ball bearing Hubs and spokes.
Handle bar—Upturned with celluloid grip.
Brakes—Front and back powerful roller levers acting on wheels.
Gear—72" to Gent's or to order.
Pedals—Rubber to Gent's.
Mudguard—Detachable steel, lined to match the front with extention.
Free Wheel—Ball bearing frictionless.
Tyres—Buccaneers made and guaranteed for 12 months by the Palmer Tyre Ld. London.
Saddle—Comfortable 3 coil springs with best English leather.
Tool bag—With spanner and oil can.
Pump—**Nickel plated brass.**
Lamp—Gas or oil.
Bell—Large sounding of good quality.
Finish—Superior enamelled black, attractively lined in colours.

Price Rs. 100. nett cash or V.P.P. subject to no Discount or Commission.

Please note that these are not jumped up machines, but cycles of reputation, as a perusal of the following letter will show. We may mention that this party is still using the machine.

Bombay, 20th February, 1915.

Dear Sirs,

Allow me to write you how pleased I am with the Britannic bicycle which I bought of you in 1911 and is in no way worst off. I have used it every day whether it rained or was dry and I am really pleased with the machine. I could not find words to express my pleasure, but looking to the price, the machine seems to be far cheaper than any one on the market.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) J. S. B.

Please send advance with orders.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.

Church Gate, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

A Sure Defence

A sure defence against dental troubles, is the twice-a-day brushing of the teeth with Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream and the twice-a-year visit to the dentist. Sound teeth mean sturdier boys and girls. The delicious flavour of Colgate's *encourages* children to use the tooth brush—which a dentifrice with an unpleasant, medicated taste must always fail to do.

All over the world dentists recommend this dentifrice that cleans thoroughly, safely and beautifully.

You, too, should use

COLGATE'S
RIBBON DENTAL CREAM

The name COLGATE on all toilet articles corresponds to the HALL MARK on silver.

INSIST ON COLGATE'S. At all good Shops and Stores.

For anything OPTICAL Consult

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Kalbadevi Road,
Opp. The Post Office.

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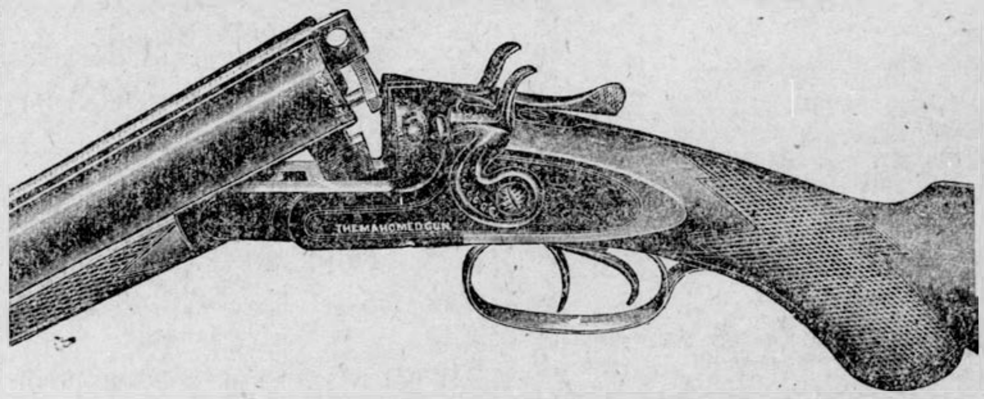
Introducers in India of the art of making high class Ophthalmic lenses, such as the Tories, Cylindrical and compound Pebbles, Toroid Kryptoks, etc.

Spectacles and Eyglasses of every description.

Eyes tested by an ophthalmic Surgeon with the highets British qualifications.



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Send for Catalogue.

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COUGH MIXTURE

WHILE OUT ON A DRIVE

did you catch that cold?

Take LYNSOLA

an ideal, cure for cough and cold. It touches the tickle, dissolves the phlegm and heals the sore spots caused by irritation of the lungs. It is an excellent lung tonic, free from opiates or any injurious drug, and may be safely administered in all ages from infancy upwards. See the trade-mark of a monkey before buying.

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the invisible bi-focal **"KRYPTOK"** one-piece lens.

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Prices: **Rs. 2** per phial; **Rs. 3** per tube

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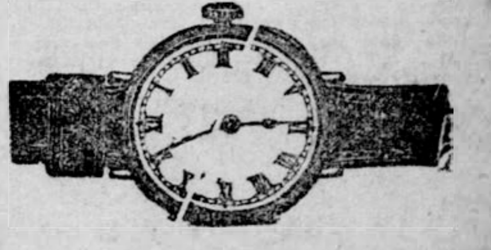

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Can be had at prices beyond competition

Trial Solicited

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If King Alfred were alive

nowadays he would have *no* excuse for spoiling the cakes. Baking cakes at home is as easy as eating them, when you use

"Paisley Flour"
(Trade Mark)
The SURE raising powder

to do the raising. It makes the lightest cakes, the most fairylike pastry. Very economical, too.

Add one part of "Paisley Flour" to eight parts of ordinary flour. Mix well, dry. Made by Brown & Polson, Paisley, Scotland, of Corn Flour fame. You will find many easy and delightful recipes for bread, cakes, scones, rolls and pastry in every tin.

Free. The Brown & Polson book of 73 recipes. Write for it to-day to Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta.

"Ic Mic" Cooker.

An unique apparatus for Cooking, Baking, Frying, Refrigerating and the like purposes.

Patented by **Dr. I. M. MALLICK, M. A., M. D.**

Simplest mechanism.

Any parts separately available.

Cooks several dishes altogether in one hour. No attention necessary, as no scorching or over-boiling possible. Any fuel can be used. Highly economical in the food and fuel. A boon to the sick and the travellers. Best testimonials, certificates, gold medals and prizes obtained.

Prices:—Rs. **10, 15, 22, and 35.**
Stand extra.
For further particulars apply to Manager **"Ic Mic" Cooker,**
29, College Street, **CALCUTTA.**
WANTED AGENTS.

SUCCESS IN LIFE

is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS NER-VIGOR

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co. Ltd., Croydon, London.

THE ONLY SHOP IN THE MARKET

Having up-to-date stock with moderate rates in the following Lines.

Jewellery, Silver and Electroplated ware, Fancy Leather Goods, Crockery, Cutlery and Perfumery for presentation on birthday, wedding and such other auspicious occasions.

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Telephone No. 674. Telegrams:—MUFFOHAIN

CASUALTY LISTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED

Second-Lieut I M Allport, Northamptons.
Major H F Clifford, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut C S Dalziel, Durhams.
Second-Lieut A L Mather, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut A G Robinson, Engineers.
Major G H Soames, West Yorks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut W B Saint, Royal Scots.

WOUNDED.

Lieut Lord Apsley, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut J McD. Bradley, Dublin Fusiliers.
Lieut C A Brett, Connaughts.
Lieut W E Crombie, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J W Edwards, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut S W Foxon, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut G Hartley, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J A Hawe, Dublins.
Second-Lieut G A Henderson Dublins.
Second-Lieut A S Hutchinson, Middlesex.
Captain P D Macfeat, Engineers.
Lieut S H E G Owen, Yeomanry.
Captain E G Pemberton Yeomanry.
Captain H R Pettit, Yeamanry.
Second-Lieut S H Purdey, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J C Stevenson, Lancaster.
Major C. E. Turner. Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut K F Ware, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut R H Wilson, Yeomanry.

PRISONERS

Major-General H S L Ravenshaw, York and Lancasters.
Captain F H D Vickedman, York and Lancasters.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED, NOW PRISONERS

Lieut-Col. C L Anderson, General List.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut H Latham, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut A G Lockhead, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut A B Raymond-Barker, Flying Corps.
Captain W A Welsh, Border Regiment.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Lieut H F Briestocke, Scottish Borders.
Lieut-Colonel R V Doherty-Holwell, Engineers.
Lieut S F Johnson, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut J B Joseph Engineers.
Lieut C A Owens, West Yorks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED. NOW KILLED.

Lieut A D Maitland, West Yorks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Captain G D Brooke, Suffolks.

WOUNDED.

Lieut R A N Bulloch, Irish Rifles.
Lieut R K Ehrenborg, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut C F E Ingledow, Border Regiment.
Captain D Pope, Hussars.
Second-Lieut A Roberts, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut F M Spring, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut A O Thompson, Machine Gun.
Second-Lieut C L Usher, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut F J Wilcoxson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J S Whyte, Engineers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUDED, NOW WOUNDED MISSING

Lieut A M Middleditch, Essex.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED MISSING, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONERS.

Lieut E J Porter, Londons.
Lieut W Shaw, Cambridgeshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW WOUNDED PRISONER.

Second-Lieut T E Coulson, Durhams.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut H F Evans, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut C G N Marshall, Essex.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut J Bell, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut W W Campbell, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut R Hopper, Flying Corps.
Captain P A H Thornley, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut W A Whyman, Middlesex.
Captain J P H Wood, Manchesters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut J McLaren, Scottish Borderers.

WOUNDED.

Captain J N Armstrong, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut C E Barter, Sherwoods.
Captain E Bell, South Staffords.
Lieut E Boulton, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut F G Chevassut Field Artillery
Lieut G Drover, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut H Gandy, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut C L P Heming Leinsters.
Lieut E Holmes, Yorkshire Light Infantry
Second-Lieut K Pfeuffar, West Kents.
Second-Lieut B F Riton, South Staffords.
Captain F B Simpson, Medicals.
Second-Lieut W Sowerbutts, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut F C Squares, Dorsets.
Captain H W Walker, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut A L Wincott, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut F F Wood, North Lancashires.
Lieut H M Yeatman, Wiltshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut G T Suttie, Gordons.
Major T E Young, Gordons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNLED NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut C I Dadswell, Sussex.
Second-Lieut J H Revington, Devons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut J G Parker, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut M Quayle, East Lancashire.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED PRISONERS NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONERS

Second-Lieut F Harbron, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut T Maughfling, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut C L Roberts, South Lancashires
Captain R M Woolley, East Yorkshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Lieut H G Berne, Leinsters.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 22.

The following name of British officers appear in the 283rd. casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

R F A, Major J R Ramsay; Machine Gun Corps, 2nd-Lieuts J Johnson, J S Terras; Manchesters, Captain W E Jackson, Lieut E C Graham, 2nd-Lieuts J Swift, W G Yates, W Walker, W C Hardman; I A, 2nd-Lieut W C Robinson; I A R O, 2nd-Lieuts W J Arbuthnot, W H Mayes, W J C Laurie, C B Patterson, G B Pechell.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Manchesters, Capt A B Close Brooks; North Staffordshires; 2nd-Lieut C C B Ward; I A, Capt H R Wilson, 2nd-Lieut R Davis, I A R O, 2nd-Lieut L V Webb.

WOUNDED.

R F A, 2nd-Lieuts C J Beale, J D G Jones; R E, Lieut R F Scriviner; North Staffodshires, 2nd-Lieut H Ogier; Royal Lancasters, 2nd-Lieut J Atkinson; Highland Light Infantry, 2nd-Lieuts J M Ross, J Mc H Hendry; Manchesters, Lieuts E B Holmes, A W U Moor, 2nd-Lieuts W D K Marley, S K Pembroke, W Atkins, Royal Warwickshires, 2nd-Lieut A C Ewen, Welsh Regiment; 2nd-Lieut D Kinley, I A; Major A H G Thomson, 2nd-Lieuts H A Wilkinson, D Powell, E M West, I A R O, Temporary Captains F Williamson, H L Cooper, Lieuts P L Bowers, S A Hues, 2nd-Lieut G A Thrupp.

The following names of British officers appear in the Casualty list No. 284 of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

South Wales Borderers—Acting Major J. Fairweather, 2nd-Lieut R Evans; Welsh Regiment 2nd-Lieut H T Johns; North Staffordshires, 2nd-Lieut. N L Naismith; Royal Lancasters Acting Captain F A H F Evans; Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 2nd-Lieut H D Hughes; Nottinghamshires and Derbyshires Lieut J G Swain; Worcestershires 2dn-Lieut P W Harrington, South Lancashires 2nd-Lieut K F A Orrell; Lancashire Fusiliers, Captain F H C Wilcox I A, Temporary Majors H F D Stirling, F G Green Street, Captains W B Mcleod, O C Ward, 2nd-Lieuts C R Glyn, C F Hodgson, I A R O, Temporary Captain J H Manley, 2nd-Lieut E H Wilsey, A G Mumford, J A Swainson, W T Andrews.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Highland Light Infantry 2nd-Lieut W G M Orr; Royal Lancasters, 2nd-Lieut W McFarlane I A, Lieut-Colonel J H Whitehead.

WOUNDED.

R E Captain E V Binney; Highland Light Infantry Captain C C Mylles, 2nd-Lieuts H A Adams, in B D Whiteside, Ligh Infantry Tyler, J D Glaister, W W Roger, G Reid, J A Ross, A O Bartlett, South Wales Borderers 2nd-Lieut T C Lewis, North Staffordshires, Temporary Lieut-Colonel J W Ley, Captain H M Robinson, 2nd-Lieut T E Murphy, Wiltshires 2nd-Lieuts D B Hutchinson, M G Warland, T Chapman, Royal Lancasters 2nd-Lieut S R Jacobs, South Lancashires, 2nd-Lieut C W Baxter Morderers 2nd-Lieut G H A Wood, East Surreys 2nd-Lieut E T Corrington; Highland Cyclicts Captain G R P Douglas; Cheshires 2nd-Lieuts C J Watson, K S Withers, I A Captains R F Francis, D G Jonsonby, Temporary Captain I E R Weir, 2nd-Lieut B S Challen, I A R O, 2nd-Lieuts T J G S Walters, C J Kempson, W S Thatcher, J A Goepal.

DELHI, Jan. 23.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 285, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Lieut E O S Killen, R.E.; Second-Lieut A L Goff, Royal Fusiliers; Captain V Arnold, East Kents; Lieut J H F Stephen, Higland Light Infantry; Second-Lieut A Y Annand, Highland Light Infantry; Second-Lieut J C Birney, Highland Light Infantry.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut J T Kewley, Royal North Lancashires; Lieut E R Mellor, East Lancashires.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut P R Palmer, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Temporary Lieut Neolonel C. E. Kutchin, South Wales Borderers; Second-Lieut S C R I Clarke, Wiltshires; Second-Lieut P N Wood, Royal Lancashires; Acting Major H S Bull, East Lancashires.

MISSING.

Captain J A Balfour, Highland Light Infantry; Captain C P Everard, Highland Light Infantry; Second-Lieut C R Campbell, Highland Light Infantry; Second-Lieut M S Watson, Highland Light Infantry; Second-Lieut C G R Swin Mells, Liecestershires; Captain J W H Park, Indian Army.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut A S Webb, I. A. R. O.

WOUNDED MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut G S Rodger, Leicestershires.

DELHI, Jan. 24.

The following names of British Officers appear in the casualty list No. 286, Indian Expditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Lieut H H Wiggin, R F A; Second-Lieut H G Fortune, Machine Gun Corps; Second-Lieut M G Jefferys, Middlesex.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut F J Willson, I. A. R. O.

DIED (CAUSE NOT KNOWN).

Captain C A Bignell, I. A.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut L R Turner, R. F. A.; Second-Lieut R Attfield, Machine Gun Corps; Second-Lieut W G Craig, South Lancashires; Lieut. W A Macfadyen, East Kents; Second-Lieut A D Gibson, I.A East Kents; Captain A Thompson, East Kents; Second-Lieut F M Wardle, East Kent.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.

MISSING.

Flight Sub-Lieut. Warner H Peberdy.

SLIGHTLY INJURED.

Flight Officer Henry W Lee.

KILLED.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

DROWNED.

Lieut-Commander Ralph Ireland.

DIED.

Sub-Lieut Fred C Heath, Reserve.

SLIGHTLY INJURED.

Lieut Edward D B Mccarthy.

Three of the runaway students who left Lahore in 1915 and crossed the frontier to join the Hindustani fanatics have recently been arrested and brought back to India.

In the Mandi Conspiracy case, an offshoot of the Lahore Conspiracy cases there were five accused and all were convicted. One was sentenced to transportation for life, another to transportation for 14 years and the other three to five years, three years, and eighteen months respectively.

DIABETES

Radical and Sure Cure.

To,
Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,
Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

With great pleasure I, a diabetic patient after using your specific for Diabetes for seven weeks, have got much benefit and it acted as a miracle. The urine is now free from sugar which was (24 grains per ounce) before sp. gr. being reduced from 1026 to 1017. I strongly recommend it to be used by the suffering public who have been ATTACKED with the cruel disease.

BENODE BEHARI CHATTERJEE,
L. M. & S.
Calcutta,
6/1/17.

Stimulates and Restores the Digestive Organs.
Vitafer
Reg. Trade Mark
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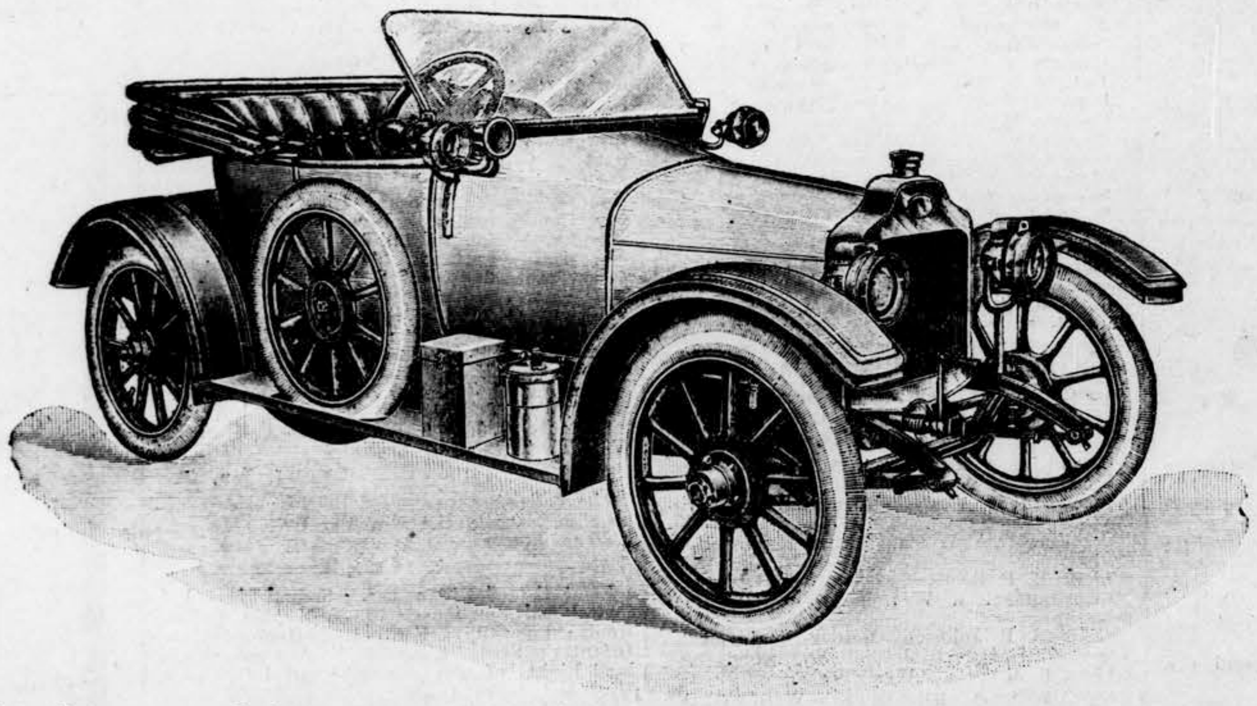

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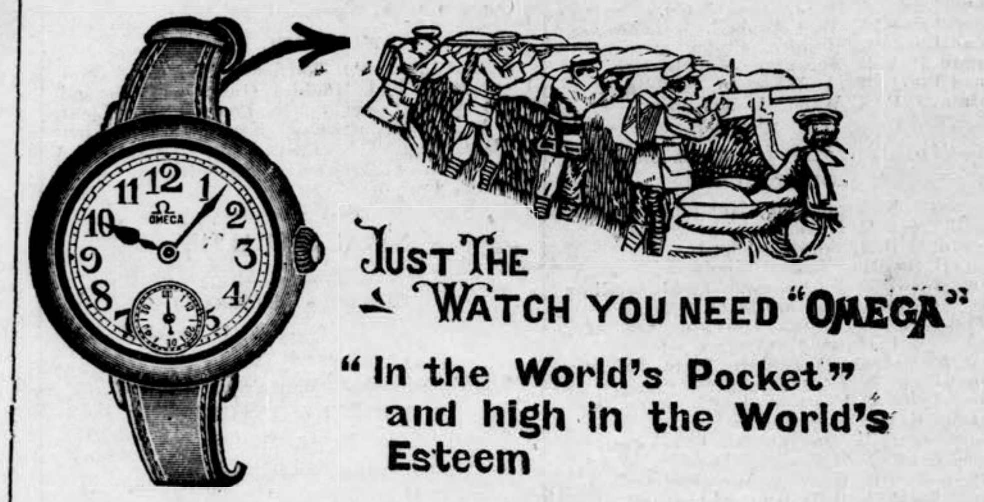

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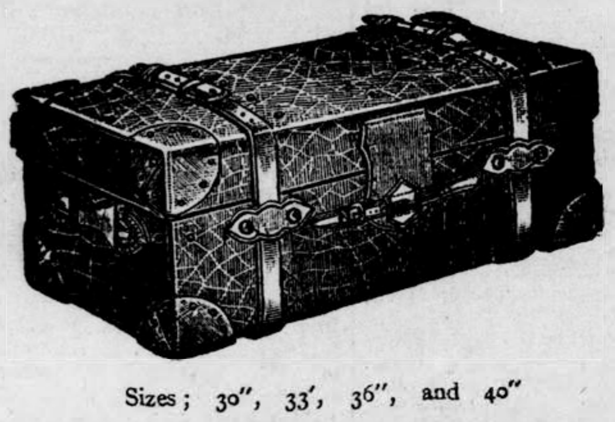

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Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the Indian Newspaper Company Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.